

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1982

Established 1887

## In France, Right and Left Claim Vote Win

PARIS — Scrambling over decimal points and party labels Monday, the French left and right each tried to put the best face on the results of local elections. But no matter who added up the figures, it was clear that the majority support won by the left last spring had not survived the winter.

Official figures provided by the Socialist government gave the moderate-conservative bloc 49.92 percent of Sunday's vote for seats in about half of France's departments, or cantonal assemblies. The leftist coalition won 49.59 percent, with the rest going to the non-partisan Ecologists.

A runoff will be held Sunday in areas where no candidate received at least 50 percent of the vote.

The right accused Interior Minister Gaston Defferre of inflating the leftist vote by including independent candidates who were not part of the official coalition of Socialists, Communists and Radicals. Those three parties collected 47.5 percent of the vote for the 2,029 posts open.

France's electorate has traditionally been almost evenly divided between right and left, and fractional shifts in the balloting are considered significant. The cantonal elections took on added importance because both sides treated them as something of a referendum on the 10-month-old Socialist government of President François Mitterrand.

**Not Permanent Shift**

The last comparable cantonal elections were in 1976, when the left captured 52.5 percent of the vote. Last June, six weeks after France's presidential election, the left took a solid 55 percent in elections for the National Assembly, and the Socialists captured an outright majority.

Sunday's results showed that these two leftist victories could not be translated as a permanent shift by the electorate to the left and its programs, the newspaper Le Monde said.

Le Monde, considered left-leaning but independent, also said its analysis showed that the left "had failed in its objective of winning more than half the presidencies of departmental councils" and that "this regression will affect the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Indian Defense Minister Ramaswamy I. Venkataraman, left, with Soviet defense minister, Monday in New Delhi. At center is Soviet naval chief Adm. Sergei Gorshkov.

## Soviet Military Leaders, in India, May Seek to Revise Arms Policy

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Leaders of the Soviet military establishment, including the defense minister and the air force and navy chiefs, landed here Monday amid speculation that the Kremlin wants India to revise its plan to buy more weapons from the West.

The government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has tried to downplay the six-day visit by Dmitry F. Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, and his entourage of close to 30 generals. But Indian sources noted that it is the largest military delegation the Soviet Union has ever sent outside the East bloc.

In private briefings for Indian correspondents in New Delhi, the Gandhi government has said that no new arms deals will be made with the Soviet Union as a result of Marshal Ustinov's visit.

But that has only served to fuel speculation even more, as both Indian experts and Western diplomats believe that Marshal Ustinov will offer New Delhi some of the Soviet Union's latest weapons — including the T-82 tank used by front-line Soviet troops in Europe and the MiG-27 interceptor and ground attack fighter.

Both of these weapons are far

ahead of anything currently available on the Indian subcontinent.

Marshal Ustinov, 73, contributed to that speculation on his arrival Monday at Delhi's Palam airport, when, in replying to a question about the U.S. sale of F-16 fighters and other weapons to Pakistan, he said: "I would like to emphasize that no one on the Indian side can complain about the Soviet Union's friendly relations with India in the field of defense."

The Soviet Union started supplying weapons to India 20 years ago and has become the country's largest arms dealer.

In 1980, the Soviet Union bought \$1.6 billion in Soviet weapons, the largest arms deal between the two countries. The real value of that purchase has been considered three to four times greater than the official price, because the Russians offered cut rates and soft terms that were far better than those available from the West.

**Attempts at Diversification**

The Gandhi government, however, stung by charges that Moscow's influence has become excessive as a result of the arms supply relationship, has been trying to diversify its source of weapons.

It bought Jaguar fighters from Great Britain and submarines

from West Germany and is negotiating with France to buy Mirage-2000 fighter-bombers.

Reports in New Delhi are so widespread that the Russians are trying to stop the Mirage deal that Ramaswamy I. Venkataraman, the Indian defense minister, was forced to deny to Parliament that Moscow was bringing pressure on India to buy the MiG-27 instead.

The Gandhi government appears to be sending signals to Western diplomats that it plans to resist the Soviet pressure, even though it feels that U.S.-Pakistani arms deals are pushing it closer to the old reliance on Moscow for weapons that it wants to change.

The big question here, though, is whether Marshal Ustinov will offer India so good a deal that it will not be able to say no.

Whether India signs a new arms deal or not, it seems that it will press the Soviet Union to speed the supply of spare parts — which Indians claim have been lagging — for tanks and planes it has already purchased, and for help in improving this country's defense production facilities.

India now manufactures Mig-21s under license, but would like to begin producing the more modern Mig-23s.

## Haig Offers Plan on Nicaragua; U.S. Caribbean Aid Bid Backed

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. outlined five proposals Monday that he said could serve as a basis for a settlement of the U.S. dispute with Nicaragua over its alleged support of the rebels fighting in El Salvador.

Mr. Haig said that he discussed the proposals Sunday with the Mexican foreign minister, Jorge Castañeda, who said he would relay them to Nicaragua and Cuba.

"I told him that these proposals could be a basis for a settlement with Nicaragua," Mr. Haig said at a news conference after ending two days of talks on President Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative.

Mr. Haig had met with the Canadian, Mexican, Venezuelan and Colombian foreign ministers on the Reagan initiative, which aims to boost military and economic aid to Central American and Caribbean nations. The ministers agreed in a joint communiqué that Mr. Reagan's plan "could make a significant contribution to the region's development."

**Not a Middleman**

Mr. Haig and other U.S. officials emphasized, however, that the United States would continue its own contacts with Nicaragua and Cuba, and said that Mexico had not been designated as a negotiator to represent the United States.

The five proposals include a no-aggression pact between the United States and Nicaragua and between Nicaragua and other nations in Central America, the discouragement of Nicaraguan rebels training in the United States and an end to the external supply of heavy weapons into Central America.

The other two proposals were the renewal of suspended U.S. aid to Nicaragua and "a commitment from Nicaragua to get out of El Salvador," Mr. Haig said.

Mr. Haig said that Nicaragua's agreement to end its supplies to Salvadoran rebels was crucial to the settlement of the U.S. dispute with the leftist Sandinista regime in Managua.

**Reagan in Albania**

Mr. Reagan, arriving Monday in Montenegro, Albania, for a speech to the state legislature, said when asked about the Mexican proposals: "We're very glad to have their help in what they're proposing

doing. They're not negotiating for us. They hope to open some doors."

Asked whether he was encouraged by the president's response, "You know me, I'm always encouraged."

Aboard Air Force One on the flight to Montenegro, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry Speakes, said the meetings between Mr. Haig and Mr. Castañeda have provided the framework for some good discussions.

He continued: "There's more to talk about. The president has said he'll look at anything that provides a reasonable chance for peace in Central America. Our ultimate goal is to provide for free elections and to stop the shipment of arms from outside."

He said that no further meetings with the Mexican foreign minister were contemplated until after the Salvadoran elections on March 28.

At that time, Mr. Castañeda said Sunday, "there might be an opening for some kind of constructive action by one or a group of countries" aimed at ending the bloodshed in El Salvador, where leftist guerrillas are fighting against the U.S.-supported junta.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan supported the comment made by Mr. Haig on Saturday that the situation in El Salvador had been globalized. He also said the president was not unhappy with any of the statements made by the secretary of state that day.

Mr. Speakes said the United States had discussed the issue of Central America with the Soviet Union. "We have made our views known to them in private discussions," he said.

In their communiqué Monday, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Jorge Castañeda

## Grateful for a Few Small Victories, Western Diplomats Leave Madrid

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MADRID — As the Madrid conference on détente and human rights disbanded last week and diplomats from the 35 participating states packed their bags, there was an inevitable tendency to regard the meeting as a failure.

After 16 months, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe had done little to enhance the security of the states that signed the Helsinki accords in 1975 and had evinced more discord than cooperation between East and West.

Laborious negotiations over a concluding document that might have strengthened the Helsinki Final Act in such areas as family reunification, terrorism and scientific exchanges were fruitless, cut short by Polish protests.

But few diplomats felt they were the authors of this stalemate. Rather, as a Norwegian put it, "the most dangerous international situation since the end of World War II" had shaped, troubled and, finally, undermined the gathering.

"The Helsinki process is more a barometer of East-West relations than a driving force of its own," the diplomat said.

Moreover, from the viewpoint of the United States and most of its allies, the Madrid conference appears to have been a limited success. While its ostensible deliberations rarely caused much excitement in the West, broadcasts to Eastern Europe of speeches denouncing Communist infringements of human rights, the occupation of Afghanistan and the repression in Poland made Madrid a valuable forum.

U.S. diplomats had worried that the Soviet Union would exploit differences between the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty allies. But the NATO nations held together remarkably well.

The one serious split surfaced in the Western camp after the Soviet Union's announcement that it would call NATO foreign ministers to Madrid to criticize Moscow and Warsaw for the imposition of martial law in Poland. West Germany, supported quietly by France, opposed the U.S. plan to strongly criticize the Soviet Union and then leave Madrid. The Germans feared that this would leave NATO with responsibility for scuttling the conference.

But at a meeting on Feb. 8, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his West German counterpart

part, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, struck a compromise. The United States agreed not to move to end the conference and the West Germans agreed not to participate in working groups, which would have conveyed the impression of "business as usual" despite the Polish crackdown.

The next day, as Western foreign ministers began to address the conference, the Soviet Union inadvertently bolstered Western unity by instructing the Polish chairman of the day to cut off the list of speakers. This arbitrary use of the chair outraged a number of foreign ministers, including the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson.

Soviet tactics and comportment in Madrid frequently appeared to have been improvised, suggesting to Western diplomats that Moscow has had trouble adjusting to the evolution of the Helsinki accords since 1975.

The agreement that came to be known as the Final Act was originally conceived by the Soviet Union

as a solemn understanding among Europeans that would seal the boundaries and spheres of influence left by World War II.

But the human rights provisions of the agreement, and the stipulation that the implementation of the Final Act be reviewed periodically, lent the "Helsinki process" a dynamism and flexibility that overtook the initial Soviet interpretation of the document as an ersatz peace treaty.

In Eastern Europe, groups of "Helsinki monitors" began insisting that their governments live up to the Helsinki pledges.

It is unlikely that this evolution of the Final Act into a human rights charter pleases the Soviet leadership.

For this reason, some diplomats believe that Moscow would like to see the Madrid meeting become associated with the Helsinki accords and stifle negotiations. This, in fact, is argued, would discredit and weaken the potentially subversive Helsinki process, but not the static Final Act as initially conceived by Moscow.

The conference reconvenes in Madrid on Nov. 9.

## Court Rejects Confessions in Dozier Case

United Press International

VERONA, Italy — A court here Monday rejected the confessions of Red Brigades terrorists who kidnapped U.S. Gen. James L. Dozier on the ground that police exceeded their authority in interrogating the defendants after their arrest.

The ruling dealt a blow to prosecution hopes for a speedy trial of the 17 suspects charged with kidnapping the general from his home here last Dec. 17 and holding him 42 days.

After the ruling, the trial was recessed until Tuesday.

Prosecutors said that they had expected the court to reject defense motions that confessions made by some of the defendants be thrown out of court because they were obtained under psychological and physical duress.

Gen. Dozier, 50, the chief of logistics and administration at NATO's Southern Europe Land Forces headquarters in Verona, was not in the courtroom at the time of the ruling, but he is expected to testify Tuesday.

The charges of torture were initially made last week by Cesare Di Leonardo, 23, who is accused of taking part in the kidnapping. Mr. Di Leonardo's defense attorney, who said that he was making his request to invalidate interrogation transcripts on behalf of all the arrested terrorists, said that the police had violated the law by questioning the defendants in police stations and private apartments rather than in their jail cells.

"The interrogations were carried out for more than 20 days in places where the law says they should not have been, and were carried out in an atmosphere of physical and psychological exploitation," the attorney told chief judge Francesco Pulcinella.

Another defense attorney, Emanuele Frangasso, said that the defendants were not transferred to jail within 96 hours after they were arrested as required by law, but that they kept in police stations.

Both lawyers said that the defendants were moved from police station to police station, and the mistreatment that they allegedly received led to a climate of psychological and physical duress which they said should make the interrogation transcripts invalid.

## Kabul's Refusal of Envoy Provokes U.S. Anger

By Glenn Franklin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the second time in less than a year, South Asian country has rejected the appointment of a high-ranking diplomat assigned by the State Department to a U.S. Embassy there.

Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government touched off the latest disagreement by refusing to grant a visa to Archer K. Blood, a veteran expert on South Asia who was to serve as chargé d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul.

The State Department has called Afghanistan's action "an unacceptable breach of practice" and has retaliated by imposing travel restrictions on diplomats serving in the Afghan Embassy in Washington and the UN mission in New York.

Last July, India barred George G.B. Griffin as political counselor to the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, because of opposition from leftist groups who accused Mr. Griffin of being a CIA agent. The United States, which denied the charge, retaliated by blocking India's choice

to fill the same position at the Indian Embassy here.

Some U.S. officials believe Moscow was responsible for both rejections. The Soviet press attacked Mr. Griffin while he was stationed in Kabul, for disseminating information to Western reporters about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, was one of the first to accuse Mr. Griffin of CIA connections.

**Expert Feared**

In Mr. Blood's case, a State Department official in Washington said that while the Russians want the United States and other Western governments to maintain diplomatic missions in Kabul to provide legitimacy to the Soviet-installed government, they probably did not want someone of Mr. Blood's expertise and contacts inside the country. The Soviet Union has an estimated 90,000 troops in Afghanistan waging war against Moslem guerrillas.

Afghanistan told the department on Feb. 20 that it was reject-

ing Mr. Blood's visa application because of contacts he reportedly had with Afghan dissidents while he was deputy mission chief at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi from 1977 to 1981. Indian press accounts said Mr. Blood's rejection also stemmed from contacts he is said to have had with former Afghan President Hafizullah Amin, whose Marxist government was overthrown in the December, 1979, Soviet intervention.

Mr. Blood was first stationed in the Kabul embassy in the mid-1960s. He returned for a six-month emergency stint in 1979, after the murder in February of U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs by Moslem extremists. It was during this second tour that he was said to have had contacts with Mr. Amin.

A State Department official who asked not to be identified confirmed this week that Mr. Blood had met with Afghan dissidents and with Mr. Amin. But the official said the meetings were routine for a diplomat charged with monitoring the country's political climate and denied that they consti-

tuted any interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The United States has withdrawn almost all of the estimated 100 diplomats, support personnel and foreign aid officials who once were stationed in Afghanistan.

But few diplomats felt they were the authors of this stalemate. Rather, as a Norwegian put it, "the most dangerous international situation since the end of World War II" had shaped, troubled and, finally, undermined the gathering.

"The Helsinki process is more a barometer of East-West relations than a driving force of its own," the diplomat said.

Moreover, from the viewpoint of the United States and most of its allies, the Madrid conference appears to have been a limited success. While its ostensible deliberations rarely caused much excitement in the West, broadcasts to Eastern Europe of speeches denouncing Communist infringements of human rights, the occupation of Afghanistan and the repression in Poland made Madrid a valuable forum.

U.S. diplomats had worried that the Soviet Union would exploit differences between the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty allies. But the NATO nations held together remarkably well.

The one serious split surfaced in the Western camp after the Soviet Union's announcement that it would call NATO foreign ministers to Madrid to criticize Moscow and Warsaw for the imposition of martial law in Poland. West Germany, supported quietly by France, opposed the U.S. plan to strongly criticize the Soviet Union and then leave Madrid. The Germans feared that this would leave NATO with responsibility for scuttling the conference.

But at a meeting on Feb. 8, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his West German counterpart

## Iraq Is Softening Terms in Effort to End War With Iran

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Boggled down in a debilitating war with Iran, Iraq is showing increased flexibility in efforts to end the 18-month-old battle for supremacy at the head of the Gulf.

Softened Iraqi terms for peace negotiations are seen as a measure of the eagerness existing in President Saddam Hussein's government and the Iraqi population to halt the fighting and its drain on human and financial resources a year and a half after the outbreak of a conflict that was supposed to last only a few weeks.

The softened terms are also seen as reflecting unease at the prospect of a continuing war — within an Iranian warplane's easy striking distance of Baghdad — during a conference of unaligned nations that is scheduled to be held in the Iraqi capital in September.

Mr. Hussein is expected to assume the movement's presidency there — a coveted boost for his international prestige that could be marred by an Iranian attack.

[Yugoslavia, a prominent member of the nonaligned movement, Monday urged Iran and Iraq to halt the Gulf war before the Bag-

dad meeting is held. Reuters reported from Belgrade.]

[The call came in a toast made by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Afan Vukobrat at a luncheon held for the visiting North Korean foreign minister, Ho Dam, who is scheduled to leave Belgrade on Monday after a five-day official visit, Reuters said.]

[Mr. Vukobrat said that Yugoslavia attached great importance to the nonaligned countries' meeting and stressed the need to create conditions for good-neighbored relations between Iran and Iraq, both of which are members of the movement, Reuters reported.]

**Interview With Iraqi**

Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy premier and member of the Revolutionary Command Council, said in an interview that Iraq is prepared to withdraw from captured Iranian territory in stages before the conclusion of a peace agreement, provided that talks have begun "directly or through other parties" and show satisfactory signs of progress.

Western diplomats following the

conflict said this marked a concession from previous Iraqi formulations that demanded "agreement with Iran's Islamic leadership before beginning withdrawal from the 6,000 square miles (9,600 square kilometers) occupied since September, 1980. The more flexible Iraqi stand has been conveyed to Iran through an Islamic Conference mediation team that visited both countries last week, the diplomats said.

But Mr. Ramadan, who commands Iraq's growing Popular Army and is considered the third-ranking member of Mr. Hussein's Baathist regime, added that Iran has not responded so far to the Islamic team with anything to indicate that it is willing to negotiate peace on the Iraqi terms.

"Nothing has been communicated to us," he said.

Mr. Ramadan was careful to specify that Iraq still rejects the idea of withdrawal before negotiations begin, something that has so far been a major Iranian condition for peace talks.

"The linkage of negotiations

and withdrawal is natural, in such a way that would guarantee the rights of both sides," Mr. Ramadan said. Asked whether withdrawal could nevertheless begin before the negotiations are completed, Mr. Ramadan replied: "This is subject to the negotiations. It could be done in stages."

In another shift regarded by Western diplomats as a sign of flexibility, Mr. Ramadan refused to specify what "rights" Iraq would consider the minimum acceptable should negotiations be arranged.

Previously, Iraqi leaders have clearly insisted on sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab waterway leading into the Gulf, the return of two disputed border areas and a pledge of noninterference from Iran's revolutionary Shiite leaders.

Although the latter two goals remain firm, there are increasing signs that Iraq would agree to a sharing agreement with Iran in the Shatt estuary if such an accord offered a way out of the war, the diplomats said.

"It is impossible for either coun-

try to use the Shatt al Arab ports except on the basis of good neighborliness," remarked an Asian diplomat.

Iran and Iraq shared sovereignty over the waterway under agreement worked out in Algiers in 1975 between Mr. Hussein and the late Shah of Iran. Iraq abrogated the agreement before the war, charging that it was forced on Mr. Hussein under duress and that it violated the spirit of other accords dating from Ottoman times that conferred sovereignty over the Shatt on Iraq.

The Iraqi leadership considers control over the waterway particularly important because it constitutes the nation's only outlet to the sea, a vital requirement for oil exports that fuel a high-speed development program now being threatened by the war.

Despite the increased flexibility in public peace terms, Mr. Hussein's leadership is still girding to meet the demands of war for another year and perhaps more. The new perspective for long-term planning was reached after a hard reappraisal over the last several months, diplomats here say.

"We are seizing any opportunity for peace in such a way as will

guarantee our rights, but at the same time we continue working as if the war will continue for years," Mr. Ramadan said. "There is hope in human terms that we can end this war. But we draw up our plans on the basis that the war will continue for another year. We are not worried about continuation of the war."

Diplomatic observers here report that morale in Baghdad and at the front has markedly improved in the last few weeks.



Saddam Hussein



## U.S. Group Discusses Eastern Trade in Bonn

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**BONN** — Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley and West German leaders Monday discussed possible new sanctions over Poland amid opposition allegations that Bonn secretly approved huge credit guarantees for Moscow.

Mr. Buckley and the U.S. delegation accompanying him on a five-nation tour met Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for 30 minutes and agreed to remain in contact about "the credit policy of Western nations toward the East bloc," a West German announcement said.

The statement, issued before Mr. Buckley left for Paris, said Mr. Genscher stressed "the importance of political consultation and mutual agreement in the alliance."

But a Christian Democratic leader, Count Hans Hühn, accused the government of "secretly" ap-

proving \$640 million in state-backed guarantees for exports to the Soviet Union just before the arrival of the U.S. delegation.

The Bavarian opposition leader said the government approved the guarantees "unnoticed by the public," effectively blocking the U.S. attempt to seek new West German sanctions against the Soviet Union because of its support for the military takeover in Poland.

Since January the government has approved large credit guarantees for Soviet trade. But it says they were in connection with the Soviet gas pipeline agreement for Western Europe, which is being implemented despite the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Meanwhile, in Brussels the finance ministers of the European Economic Community Monday formally approved cuts on imports of 58 Soviet products in protest

over the Polish situation. The sanctions, which will apply until the end of this year, will take effect Wednesday.

The cuts will reduce Soviet exports to the Common Market by just over 1 percent, compared with the 3.5 percent proposed last month by the EEC Commission. The commission had suggested applying sanctions to about 100 products, but this was reduced at a series of meetings last week by representatives of the Common Market countries.

Diplomatic sources said the cuts represented about \$120 million in trade. The value of Soviet exports to the Common Market was about \$11 billion in 1980.

Imports of two products will be cut by a quarter over 1980 levels for those currently entering the EEC freely and by one-half over

the same levels for those on which controls already apply.

The announcement said in an annex that Greece had been excluded from the import curbs.

In Düsseldorf, 40 members of the suspended Polish trade union Solidarity appealed to the West not to impose economic sanctions against Poland saying the people, rather than the government, would be hurt most.

Bonn was likely to be one of Mr. Buckley's most difficult stops on his tour that will also take him to Paris, London, Rome and Brussels to discuss sanctions against the Soviet bloc.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. indicated that the administration would hold off on announcing new sanctions until Mr. Buckley returned.

### Poland to Pay Debts

**FRANKFURT (AP)** — A Polish banking official said during the weekend that his financially troubled country would pay off by the end of the day Monday the last of the overdue interest it owes on loans from Western banks.

Last week, Western bankers estimated that only about \$20 million of an estimated \$500 million in 1981 interest payments was still outstanding.

Western bankers said they did not expect to sign until next month a new agreement on rescheduling the rest of Poland's debts, despite assurances during the weekend from Warsaw by Jan Woloszyn, first deputy president of Poland's foreign trade bank, that all of Poland's 1981 interest payments would be completed Monday.

Poland was unable to meet a Feb. 15 deadline for the interest payments, causing a planned March 4 signing of the rescheduling plan to be postponed until April 6.

Completion of the bank interest payments is a condition to the signing of an agreement to reschedule the repayment of \$2.4 billion in loans originally due for payment to Western banks last Friday. Mr. Woloszyn had given until March 26 to repay its 1981 interest. Poland owes an estimated \$26.5 billion to Western banks and governments.

### Walesa's Wife Asks Release

**WARSAW (Reuters)** — The wife of imprisoned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, Danuta Walesa, said Monday that she had appealed to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish premier, to release her husband in time for their daughter's christening on Sunday.

Mrs. Walesa said a courier had delivered her written petition last Friday. Mr. Walesa reportedly has never seen his daughter, Maria Victoria, who was born on Jan. 27. He was interned on Dec. 13, when martial law began.

## Dissidents May Be Tied to Killing in Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

part of the Confederation of Independent Poland, he said, they are "sympathizers with similar slogans and similar convictions." He stressed that the investigation is not yet complete.

Other government officials have frequently cited the case as indicative of the threat of terrorism, and as a justification for continuing martial law restrictions on civil rights.

The Confederation of Independent Poland was a primary target of the authorities even before martial law. The officials have charged that it is an illegal political party whose aim is the violent overthrow of the Socialist system. The group's founder, Leszek Moczulski, and three other leaders are currently on trial for treason in a separate case. They face the death penalty if convicted.

Mr. Moczulski, a 51-year-old lawyer and journalist, has claimed in his defense that while the confederation is committed to restoring Polish self-determination, it strives to do so only within the framework of the country's constitution.

Thus, if any connection was legally established between the con-

federation and post-martial-law terrorist activity, it would undermine that line of defense. Martial law was instituted on Dec. 13, 1981.

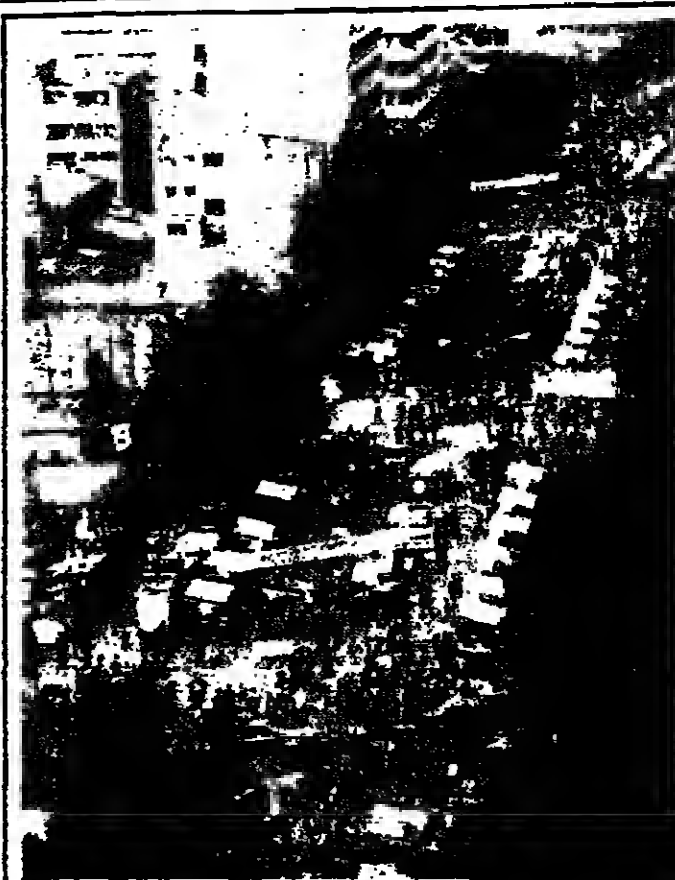
Links between the Confederation of Independent Poland and Solidarity are more tenuous, although the case of the murdered police officer could have an impact on the free unions as well. Despite being officially banned, the confederation had been able to operate relatively openly in the political climate which followed the emergence of Solidarity in August, 1980. Last November, hundreds of confederation members marched in Warsaw as part of celebrations to mark the anniversary of Poland's independence after World War I.

Mr. Moczulski and his three colleagues were first arrested in the fall of 1980. There followed a widespread campaign for their release, which was supported by Solidarity. The union has stressed that it was fighting for a principle — that people should not be jailed for their political beliefs — and that it did not agree with the confederation's political platform.

Many members of Solidarity were nevertheless confederation members, and the authorities have

charged since martial law that the union facilitates recruitment of confederation members among factory workers. Also, it is known that Moscow has persistently pressured the Polish authorities to crack down on the confederation, which has bitterly opposed Soviet domination.

After the declaration of martial law, the Moczulski trial was moved to a military court. The alleged youth terrorist group said to be responsible for Sgt. Karol's death is reportedly based in Grodzisk Mazowiecki and Podkowa Lesna, both small towns near Warsaw.



**COLOMBIANS VOTE** — Colombians turned out on a main Bogotá street Sunday to elect new members of Congress. More than 5,000 voting tables were set up on the 2-kilometer stretch. The ruling Liberal Party took a decisive lead, winning about 54 percent of the vote, according to official results from a fifth of the 1,000 municipalities. The government hailed the election, which passed without major incident, as a victory over a leftist sabotage campaign.

## Haig Offers Nicaragua Plan; U.S. Caribbean Bid Backed

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Haig and the four ministers joined in reaffirming that "promotion of peace, stability and economic development in the Caribbean basin area is equally important to the broader world community, and they appealed to other nations of the hemisphere and the world to contribute toward that objective."

The communiqué stressed the critical social and economic problems confronting the Caribbean and Central American region.

The ministers underscored that these problems could best be tackled "without military considerations or political preconditions."

## Sides Dispute French Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

upcoming senatorial and municipal elections.

The municipal elections will be next March. Cantonal governments not having elections this year will have them in 1985.

In the past, not much attention was paid to cantonal elections because the councils had little authority and were limited to acting on decisions by the central government. But under Mr. Mitterrand's decentralization plan, much more authority, including control of spending, has been handed to local officials.

Socialist Party candidates polled 31.6 percent of Sunday's vote, leading all others, including those running the unified moderate-right platform of the neo-Gaullists and the Union for French Democracy.

The Socialist vote confirmed the party's position as France's strongest, but the Communists slipped from 22.8 percent in 1976 to 15.8 percent. Communists competed with Socialists for the same votes, however, so the left has hopes for a better showing in the runoff, where only one leftist candidate will be vying for each spot.

Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 56, won 72 percent of the vote in his central district of Chamalières.

The development occurs amid a growing movement in Congress to take more control over the Reagan administration's actions in Central America, including proposals to require prior congressional approval for military action and covert intelligence operations.

Mr. Castañeda said that he and Mr. Haig did not discuss reported U.S. plans for covert U.S. operations in Nicaragua.

## Japanese Group Seeks Revision of U.S. Security Pact

The Associated Press

**TOKYO** — A committee composed of key figures in the governing Liberal Democratic Party and opinion makers in both academia and business announced Monday that it will actively seek revision of the U.S.-Japan security treaty.

The 182-member Committee for Establishing an Equitable Alliance between Japan and the United States — citing a global shift in the balance of power and singling out the Soviet Union's "steady expansion" of military power as a "growing menace" — issued a declaration calling for an overhaul of the existing mutual defense pact to reflect a "full and equal partnership."

As it stands now, the security treaty — which was signed in 1952 and amended in 1960 — leaves the burden of Japanese defense to the United States, "making Japan a U.S. protectorate," the declaration said.

Calling the group's stance hawkish, an opposition spokesman charged that the declaration was part of a "lean-to-the-right" phenomenon in the Liberal Democratic Party that could only lead to Japan's eventual stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

"We will fight against any attempts to revise the security treaty," said Takahiro Yokomichi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party's Committee on U.S.-Japan relations. "Moreover, we are for eventual nullification of the treaty."

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### 9 Quit West Bank Village Leagues

Reuters

**JERUSALEM** — Nine members of Israeli-sponsored village leagues in the West Bank resigned Monday, bringing to 11 the number who have quit since Jordan warned last week that membership in the leagues would be considered treason, a crime punishable by execution.

Mustafa Duda, who heads the largest league in the Hebron area, said the resignations would not affect the groups' operations. "All those who resigned are closely identified with Jordan and have property and relatives there," he said.

Israel encouraged formation of the five leagues, drawn from 70 villages, as an alternative to the militant stand taken by mayors of large towns, most of whom support the Palestine Liberation Organization.

### Egypt's Foreign Minister Visits Israel

United Press International

**TEL AVIV** — Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian foreign minister, stressed Monday at the start of a three-day visit that Israel and Egypt must carry out their peace accords whatever impediments might arise.

Mr. Ali, who was met by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, made no mention of President Hosni Mubarak's reported refusal to visit Jerusalem. Mr. Mubarak was quoted by a Kuwaiti newspaper Monday as saying he could not visit Jerusalem because Israel had proclaimed the capital of the country in 1980. Egypt's government-controlled newspapers reprinted the interview.

Auwar Sadat, who was assassinated in October, briefly visited the Arab quarter of Jerusalem in 1977. An Israeli foreign ministry spokesman said Monday that Israel was awaiting official word from Egypt on the Mubarak visit. He said that "if Mubarak will not visit Jerusalem, we will have to forgo his visit to Israel."

### French Center in Beirut Is Bombed

The Associated Press

**BEIRUT** — A bomb went off outside the French Cultural Center in west Beirut Monday, shattering windows and causing injuries from flying glass, French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry said.

Mr. Henry said that about 200 persons were attending lectures when the bomb went off and that he knew of three injuries. A spokesman at the American University Hospital said that five persons were hospitalized. The privately run Voice of Lebanon radio said that there were eight injuries.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but Mr. Henry said without elaboration: "We have been told that there are threats against French interests. About 10 days ago, the French secret services informed us that a threat had been made. The last specific threat was made a month ago."

### Schmidt Says He Would Run Again

The Associated Press

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is prepared to run for re-election in 1984 if the Social Democratic Party wants him, his spokesman said Monday, confirming reports that Mr. Schmidt had made the offer at a meeting with left-wing members of his party.

Mr. Schmidt took over as chancellor in 1974 following the resignation of Willy Brandt, and he won elections in 1976 and 1980. The West German Constitution provides no limit on length of service for the head of government.

Observers believe Mr. Schmidt made the offer to silence speculation that he might step down early because of differences within his party over foreign policy and military issues.

### Evans Clinging to Times Editorship

Reuters

**LONDON** — London Times editor Harold Evans clung to his job Monday despite a demand for his resignation by the newspaper's Australian proprietor Rupert Murdoch.

The two men have been conducting a public battle over Mr. Evans' future since last week when Mr. Murdoch asked deputy editor Charles Douglas-Horne to take over.

"I have not resigned as editor, repeat, not resigned as editor," Mr. Evans said. A senior assistant, Bernard Donoghue, said: "Harry is still very determined." Press reports at the weekend said Mr. Evans, a prize-winning journalist who was made editor by Mr. Murdoch a year ago, was seeking £580,000 (about \$1.05 million) to leave.

## Illinois Primaries Open 1982 Political Season

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

**CHICAGO** — The 1982 U.S. elections start in Illinois Tuesday, with primaries to record the first effects that redistricting and recession will have on the politics of a year that Democrats no longer fear.

Redistricting has already guaranteed changes in Illinois' congressional delegation. The changes will almost certainly help the Democrats. Moreover, the shifts here are part of a national trend that so far appears to have denied the Republicans the big reapportionment gains they once expected because of the 1980 census.

Rep. Robert McClory, a Republican, has already announced his retirement because of the new district maps, and their use Tuesday will cause at least one, and perhaps three, of his Democratic and Republican colleagues to join him.

Even though the unemployment rate has reached 9.6 percent in Illinois, the recession is less of an issue in the primaries than it could be later this year. Democrats are not fighting Democrats about it, and the nervousness of Republican candidates on the subject is displayed more by efforts to place a little distance between themselves and President Reagan than in quarrels between candidates.

**Elements Combined**  
 But one congressional district, the Peoria district of House minority leader, Rep. Robert H. Michel, combines the elements of redistricting and recession. More than one-third of its voters are newly added. The balance is more Democratic than it was in Rep. Michel's old district, although on paper it still looks Republican.

After the Jan. 4 filing deadline

### No Illinois Senate Vote

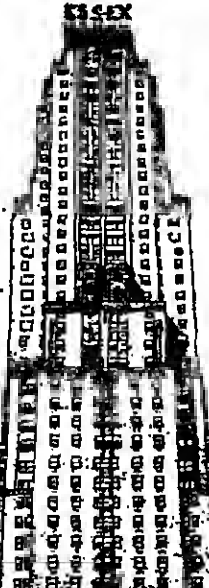
Gov. Thompson will face a credible foe in former Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson, who has an opposition for the Democratic nomination.

Neither of the U.S. Senate seats from Illinois is among the 33 being contested nationally. Only a modest overall change is expected in the Senate after the upheaval of 1980, when the Republicans gained a majority.

This election year is unfolding in ways that most politicians last year did not expect. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, warned the Democratic National Committee last month that "1980 was not a resigning election, but 1982 may be."

## A Great New York Hotel — The Ultimate Condominium

The prestigious address of Marriott's Essex House on Central Park South — Midtown Manhattan's international boulevard in the heart of the City's business and cultural community — complements the perfect setting for this unusual condominium concept. Custom designed corporate and residential suites, fully serviced and managed through the Essex Towers, offer the ultimate in luxury and



convenience to those desiring to own or lease. Maximum privacy and security are assured. Low-profile living in high style elegance — an Essex House tradition for more than 50 years.

**Marriott's ESSEX HOUSE**  
 HOTEL/CONDOMINIUM  
 160 Central Park South  
 New York, NY 10019  
 212-484-5153  
 Telex # 12-5305

## ROYAL MONCEAU HOTEL

35 Avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris

"Elegance with a French accent"

Reservations: telephone (1) 561.93.00, telex: Royal 650.361

CIGA HOTELS ASSOCIATE MEMBER

# Introducing JAL's legendary 747 Service on the fastest route to Tokyo.



Now you will be able to fly a big, beautiful JAL 747 on the fast route via Moscow to Tokyo. With incomparable JAL service all the way.

Now we're offering you everything you want. Wide-bodied comfort, big time-savings and, of course, our legendary inflight service.

From April, you can hop on a 747 on the Moscow shortcut

twice a week from Europe. Mondays from London and Fridays from Paris.

JAL is the first airline to offer 747 service on the three routes from Europe to Japan — via Moscow, over the Pole and on the Southern route. With a choice of nineteen 747 flights a week.

Serving you is our way.

Contact your nearest Japan Air Lines office or travel agent for full details of JAL's flights worldwide.



JAPAN AIR LINES

NOW FLY JAL



## Hare Krishna Cult Makes Inroads in Russia

Party Paper Sees Movement as Subversive Device Imported From West

By Theodore Shabad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Hare Krishna movement, whose saffron-robed devotees have long been familiar in the United States, has begun making inroads in the Soviet Union, and the Kremlin does not appear to be pleased.

According to a published Soviet account, the group has won disciples among such educated people as engineers and technicians who were thought to be toughened against what the Kremlin regards as Western ideological subversion but who found themselves poorly prepared to cope with mantra-reciting youngsters.

Their chanting and meditation appear to have found fertile ground in the Soviet Union, a country where the practice of yoga to achieve a higher level of consciousness has long had a following among intellectuals. The Hare Krishna group teaches a devotional kind of yoga known as bhakti, calling for selfless dedication to Krishna, a Hindu god.

Parallels With Communism

The Soviet newspaper *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya*, a national daily read by industrial managers, conceded that the beliefs and precepts of yoga appealed to knowledgeable people because some of its avowed objectives were close to those of Communism.

"It has become fashionable in the Soviet Union to fast for health reasons and to follow all sorts of diets, and yoga advocates vegetarianism," the paper said. "We are fighting against drunkenness and condemn smoking, and yoga prohibits the use of both alcohol and nicotine. We are trying to put

crass materialism to shame, and yoga calls for asceticism and for renouncing the attributes of well-being."

But the newspaper, intent on portraying the Hare Krishna movement as a subversive device imported from the West, pointed out that while teaching ancient Indian philosophy, the movement in fact had an American base and received most of its financial support from Americans.

The movement, known formally as the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, was founded in the United States in July, 1966, by an Indian-born ascetic named A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada. He died in 1977 at the age of 81.

Welcome at Book Fair

The industrial daily, which is published by the Communist Party's Central Committee, conceded that the Soviet authorities themselves had in effect opened the doors to the Hare Krishna movement by admitting its publishing arm, the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust of Los Angeles, to the Moscow International Book Fair in 1979.

While refusing visas to leading American publishing executives such as Robert L. Bernstein, chairman of Random House, and weeding out undesirable titles from displays, the authorities appear to have given virtually free rein to the Krishna publishing house to exhibit books on India's ancient Vedic philosophy and other religious and philosophical literature.

The 1979 book fair was attended by thousands of Russians, predominantly young and with the dress and bearing of the better educated. Some of them, apparently predisposed

to the discipline of yoga, readily found their way to the exhibit, helping out as interpreters or in some other capacity.

"To draw in visitors," the newspaper quoted one of them as having said, "we offered Indian sweets that other devotees and I prepared. We played Hare Krishna music. Bright-colored books with eye-catching pictures of mythical beings lined the shelves. Fair-goers were invited to fill out order blanks, and the money, anywhere from 5 to 30 rubles, had to be put down at once."

Spread to Siberia

By the fall of 1980, according to *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya*, the movement had spread as far as 2,000 miles east of Moscow, to the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, where a Hare Krishna chapter was set up at the local House of Culture, the community center, under the guise of a health club.

The young Russian who had helped prepare sweets at the book exhibit, Yevgeny Tretyakov, appeared at the first meeting in saffron garb, recited mantras and explained that the way to health was through Krishna consciousness. The chapter continued to meet in the homes of devotees, changing addresses from time to time to avoid detection.

In the end, the law caught up with Mr. Tretyakov. He was sentenced to an unspecified sentence as a "social parasite," and the Krasnoyarsk group, deprived of its spiritual leader, gradually fell apart.

The Soviet press tends to seize on specific examples to make a more general point, and publication of the Hare Krishna exposé in a major newspaper with a national circulation suggested that the devotional movement had won followers not only in Krasnoyarsk.

## Spy Cases in U.S. Were Dropped Despite Questions About Legality

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Justice Department lawyers concluded in 1977 that although the nation's intelligence agencies had engaged in electronic surveillance that might have violated the "fundamental constitutional rights" of U.S. citizens, federal prosecution was neither practical nor advisable.

"While the violation of those rights, whether intentional or inadvertent, cannot be condoned," the lawyers said in a 175-page report, "the prosecution of alleged malefactors without any reasonable probability of conviction would seem to be equally indefensible."

The report, dated June 30, 1976, and a 50-page summary and recommendation to the assistant attorney general, Benjamin R. Civiletti, dated March 4, 1977, ended a two-year government investigation into allegations that the CIA and National Security Agency had violated individual civil liberties and laws regulating electronic surveillance.

The once-secret documents were obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by V. James Bamford, a writer whose book on the history of the National Security Agency will be published this fall.

The Reagan administration has demanded that the documents be returned, arguing that they were improperly declassified and contained secret information that could damage national security. The documents were made available through independent channels.

The documents in question concern a Justice Department investigation in 1975 into reported illegal spying by the NSA and the CIA.

Mr. Bamford's book, entitled "Puzzle Palace: A Report on America's Most Secret Agency," details the security agency's "Minaret" operation, in which anti-Vietnam war protesters such as Jane Fonda, Martin Luther King, and Dr. Benjamin Spock were placed under surveillance.

Specialists on government information said the administration's insistence that the documents be returned was extremely unusual. Morton H. Halperin, director of the Center for National Security Studies, said there was no legal basis for the government request.

At a meeting in July and in subsequent letters to Mr. Bamford, Mr. Civiletti said the information had been released in error by Robert L. Kench, deputy assistant attorney general in the Carter administration, and was, therefore, still considered secret by the government. Mr. Bamford has declined to return the documents. Letters from Mr. Civiletti dated Sept. 22 and Nov. 27 suggest that Mr. Bamford might be subject to federal legal action if he publishes the information as planned.

The documents provide an important historical coda to the series of investigations that began in 1975 after disclosures suggesting that the agencies had conducted a large, and probably illegal, domestic surveillance operation in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

A presidential commission, headed by Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, concluded in a report in June, 1975, that the agencies had engaged in vast intrusions on privacy as well as specific viola-

tions of the law and of the CIA's jurisdiction under the National Security Act of 1949.

In October, 1975, the Justice Department formed a panel to review the commission's findings, conduct an independent investigation and decide whether legal action should be pursued.

The report concluded that while the commission had raised questions about seven areas of CIA-related electronic surveillance, "our inquiry revealed 11 additional areas of questionable activity involving the CIA, NSA and FBI." Altogether, the study uncovered "23 different categories" of questionable activity.

However, rather than prosecution, the report recommended that Congress pass a law that would spell out the responsibilities of and restrictions on the intelligence agencies. Legislation that would provide a charter for them has been bogged down in congressional committees for several years.

The report concluded that of the major projects reviewed, the most pervasive was Operation Shamrock, under which the National Security Agency, with FBI assistance, received copies of all domestic and international cables transmitted by private companies for more than 30 years.

## Meese Says U.S. Bureaucracy Fights To Continue Classifying Documents

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d says that the White House is trying to "decrease the number of classified documents" to those that actually are vital to the national security.

Speaking last week at a meeting of the National Newspaper Association here, Mr. Meese suggested that a controversy over a draft executive order that could greatly expand government secrecy actually was the fault of an overzealous bureaucracy trying to have its own way.

"The official policy is to de-

crease the number of classified documents to those that are actually vital to the national security and then do a better job of safeguarding those," Mr. Meese told the group of editors and publishers of weekly and small-sized daily newspapers.

He continued: "But I've got to admit that early on, as they always do, the bureaucracy tested us and they tried to expand classification. And so I think you'll find that that is being corrected in the current drafts of the classification executive order that is now being studied by us."

## In China, Attention Turns to the 'Russia Card'

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — With U.S.-Chinese relations nearing a crisis over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Soviet Union is bidding to improve its own long-strained ties with China in a resumption of three-cornered global diplomacy.

Moscow is pressing Peking to resume suspended border negotiations — talks that would not only reopen a vital channel of high-level diplomatic communication but also remind Washington of China's unyielding "Russia card."

A series of Soviet gestures to China suggests that the Kremlin wants to reduce tensions and that there are new possibilities for such a rapprochement.

China has not answered the Soviet proposal on resuming border talks, but the only real question, many diplomats here feel, is one of timing.

Resumption now could complicate the delicate negotiations with the United States over the future of U.S.-Chinese relations, and might be misconstrued by countries in Western Europe and Japan, which are imposing sanctions on the Soviet Union over the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Quiet Encouragement

But Peking appears to many diplomats here to be resolved, on the desirability of renewed talks with Moscow, as much to engage the Kremlin in a wider dialogue and regular contacts as out of any expectation of resolving the border dispute.

Chinese officials insist again and again to Americans that Peking will not reverse course and return to an alliance with the Soviet Union, that even talks on better overall relations are not possible while Soviet troops occupy Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops occupy Cambodia. But China has quietly encouraged Soviet initiatives over the past year.

"China does not want to play its 'Russia card,' but it does not mind allowing the United States to peek at it now and again," said a veteran East European envoy, a close observer of Chinese relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. "If the United States feels uneasy about this, it should remember that it started the game 10 years ago to get a bit of leverage on the Soviet Union."

The Soviet bid for renewed border talks — the last session was in 1979 — was co-opted by China last autumn, when Deng Xiaoping, the powerful Communist Party deputy chairman, separated them from the broader negotia-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

tions on improving overall relations and dropped some of Peking's preconditions.

Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union replied last month with a pledge that Moscow would take "concrete steps" to improve relations provided Peking reciprocated.

China said there was nothing new in all this. "It has never been the Chinese responsibility that Chinese-Soviet relations have developed into what they are now," the Chinese Foreign Ministry commented. "We still cannot discern any intention on the part of the Soviet Union to change its present policy."

An informed but unofficial Chinese source suggested that Peking was waiting for another Soviet gesture, "one of the concrete measures Tikhonov spoke about." This might be a reduction in troop strength along the heavily defended border or a freeze in the deployment of SS-20 intermediate-range missiles, or simply a Soviet admission, denied so far, that there is in fact a border dispute.

A European specialist in Chinese-Soviet relations commented, "Nothing essential has changed, it is true, but there is a different atmosphere, which Moscow is cultivating and Peking seems to be enjoying."

Other specialists on the two nations, taking a hard look at the recent developments and their possible implications, make this point: China's basic foreign policy is still aimed at checking "Soviet hegemony," or expansionism, and securing a peaceful international environment for its own development.

On its face, this precludes renewal of the Chinese-Soviet alliance of the 1950s, but not a gradual improvement of state-to-state relations, particularly in such matters as trade, cultural exchanges and perhaps even border disputes.

"We want better relations, definitely," a Chinese diplomat remarked informally the other day, "but we cannot improve them or even discuss them while Soviet troops are in Afghanistan. What's the point? We will consider what can be done on practical matters, like trade, in the meantime, for we want better relations with all our neighbors. That is natural, and it should not worry anyone."

All the recent moves between Moscow and Peking are nonetheless closely linked to the relations of each with Washington, particularly the Soviet-U.S. arms-reduction talks and the Chinese-U.S. discussions over U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan.

Despite its insistence that it will never play a Russia card and in

fact has none, Peking is ready to reap any benefit it can from U.S. concern over a shift in Chinese policy and the impact this would have on the strategic balance of power.

The initiative in this game, however, lies largely with Moscow, which has a policy of "keeping the ball in the Chinese court," as a Soviet diplomat said. "Whenever they reply to one proposal, we come back at them with another," he said. "We hope we can move things forward this way."

Soviet Ambitions

Soviet ambitions seem limited — the start of a dialogue that would ease tensions between the two countries, resolve the prolonged border dispute, increase trade and lead to cultural and scientific exchanges.

"We are not looking for allies, as in the 1950s, and we are prepared for a very gradual, uphill improvement in relations," a Soviet specialist in Chinese affairs said. "If others read more into our proposals than this, let them, but we know the reality."

Neither Chinese nor Soviet specialists see any prospect for early resolution, for example, of the border dispute. Aside from occasional incidents, the 4,500-mile border has been quiet for the past decade following sharp fighting in 1969.

### Russian General Gets High Position With Secret Police

Reuters

MOSCOW — Army Gen. Georgii Tsinev, known as an associate of President Leonid I. Brezhnev, has taken over the senior career post in the KGB, the Soviet security police, according to a news report on state television Monday.

Listing members of a government and military delegation attending a ceremony, the report described Gen. Tsinev, 74, as first deputy chairman of the Committee for State Security, or KGB.

The head of the KGB is Yuri Andropov, 67, a member of the Communist Party Politburo, but his post is a purely political one; the first deputy chairman handles the day-to-day operations of the KGB and is responsible for fighting political dissent.

Gen. Tsinev, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was previously a deputy to the man he succeeds, Gen. Semyon Tsvigun, who died in January at the age of 64. The television report was first in which Gen. Tsinev was referred to with the new title.

### S. Korea to Probe Bribery Charges

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The National Assembly on Monday appointed a panel to investigate charges that U.S. rice dealers bribed South Korean officials to try to keep them from buying rice from competitors.

The panel, set up by the Economy-Science Committee, will investigate allegations made in an anti-trust suit filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco earlier this month.

The suit, filed by two California rice-growing groups, said that about \$6 million was paid to the South Korean government's Office of Supply, which handles government purchases, in an effort to keep other rice dealers from selling to South Korea. Officials said an earlier investigation found no evidence of South Korean wrongdoing.

### Guard, Three Civilians Flee to West Germany

United Press International

MUNICH — Three East German civilians and a border guard fled to West Germany Sunday in two separate escapes, the Bavarian Interior Ministry said.

The border guard escaped after disarming a fellow sentry. A few hours later, a 32-year-old East German woman escaped into Bavaria over the Czechoslovak border with her 12-year-old son and 21-year-old friend, a ministry spokesman said.

## Success you'll want to copy.



Suggest getting U-Bix copiers and you'll win the respect of everyone at the office. Because U-Bix copiers save time and money. They're built to last. They're economical. Qualities that are appreciated worldwide. An independent British survey concludes that U-Bix is unsurpassed in its class for reliability. And for the US-Institute »Office Products Analyst« a U-Bix 100 is the most reliable plain paper copier they have seen. Technological know-how made it possible. Why don't you check it for yourself? U-Bix cuts down copy expenses.

You can rely on it: **U-Bix**  
THE RELIABLE COPIER

KONISHIROKU PHOTO IND. CO., LTD.: Shitjuku Nomura Building, No.26-2, Nishishinjuku 1-chome, Shitjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan  
U-BIX INTERNATIONAL G.m.b.H.: Hamburger Strasse 11, 2000 Hamburg 76, West Germany. Tel.: 040/22934-1. Telex: 0215340  
U-BIX (UK) LIMITED: 6, Miles Gray Road, Basildon, Essex, SS14 3BR, United Kingdom. Tel.: (0268) 281121. Telex: 995270  
U-BIX FRANCE S.A.: 15, Rue des Sorins, 92000 Nanterre, France. Tel.: 776 44 22. Telex: 613602 UBIX-PAR

## IN LONDON THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY WITH INTER-CONTINENTAL...



Located at Hyde Park Corner, overlooking Hyde Park and Green Park. Luxuriously appointed air-conditioned guestrooms — Le Soufflé a gourmet French restaurant — superb facilities. When you stay with us you know you're at the best hotel in town, and when you pay with the American Express Card you know it's welcome.  
1 Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London W1. Telex: 25853. Telephone: 01-409 3131.



...WITH THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CARD



## The Freeze Proposal

Growing anxiety about nuclear war has now produced the makings of a popular movement built around a call for a Soviet-American nuclear freeze. The initial reaction of some in and out of the administration is hostile. Instead, it should be, if not accommodating, at least friendly and interested. There are many reasons why this is so. These include not only the self-evident truth that anxiety about nuclear warfare is, to put it mildly, a legitimate emotion, and that to deny the legitimacy of such anxiety is to deny truth. The reasons also include the fact that, as amended over time, the original freeze proposal—whether or not you happen to think it is the answer—has taken on many of the same characteristics and purposes that the administration's arms controllers claim for their own policy.

How does the current proposal, embodied in a congressional joint resolution, resemble the administration's approach? Both start by asserting the danger of nuclear war. Both seek deep cuts. As a method both accept negotiation—"mutual" cuts. Both demand a "verifiable" freeze. Both would strengthen strategic "stability." Surely a good politician would want to welcome the freeze on these grounds. So would a good arms controller.

Of course, a fundamental difference remains. To the freezeers, the source of trouble is the "arms race," a process seen as self-perpetuating and in itself riskier than any particular nuclear configuration. To the administration and many others the source of

trouble is the "Soviet buildup," a particular configuration seen to confer advantage upon the other side. For the one, the remedy is to halt and reverse the "arms race." For the other, it is to match the Soviet buildup, at the least, on the not wholly ridiculous theory that you need something with which to pressure the Soviets to make a deal. The freezeers fear that the administration is pursuing an illusory goal of security through greater strength, masking its own arms buildup with unnegotiable arms control proposals. The administration suspects that the freezeers are incipient unilateralists ready to play on popular impatience and budget pressures to make a flabby and dangerous deal.

Intellectually speaking, no compromise is in sight. But Mr. Reagan would be foolish to let a collision come to pass. It strikes us as unreasonable to expect him to junk his chosen arms control policy. He would look silly and weak changing course even before the single part of his policy so far presented to the Kremlin, in the intermediate nuclear force talks at Geneva, has been tested. And certainly there is much to be said against this freeze plan, even as amended. But he cannot afford to stiff-arm citizens genuinely anxious about nuclear war. He should not want to. He can try harder to convey that he is concerned not merely with being intimidated by the Kremlin but, much more fundamentally, with the continuity of America's and the planet's life as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Orlando the Anecdote

It serves them right. Even if Orlando Tardencillas, the Reagan administration's unrelenting Nicaraguan captive-witness, had said what it hoped and expected he would, his testimony would have been worthless for the purposes it had in mind. Certainly it would not have provided the "clincher" evidence his stage managers apparently thought it would. For war stories and personal narratives and individual young soldiers' or bystanders' accounts, no matter what they allege, simply do not rise to the status of proof of anything. They do not begin to make the case the administration needs to make. On the contrary, even when the script is followed they raise suspicions. They may serve as illustrations of a point already established, but in themselves they do not establish anything but they actually tend to invite skepticism. Mr. Tardencillas, in other words, was the equivalent of a living, breathing anecdote.

There, we said the terrible word: anecdote. That is what Sen. Packwood accused Mr. Reagan of habitually offering up in response to and in place of serious argument concerning his economic program. And that is what others have also said the president resorts to when the discussion gets hot. There is some truth to all this; it bears on the Tardencillas affair, and it is important. But no one with a modicum of fairness could discuss it without acknowledging first that the technique is not a monopoly of Mr. Reagan's, never mind how immoderately he employs it. His predecessors have favored a stream of innocent-little-girl anecdotes—a from the Lyndon Johnson correspondent who wanted him to settle a railroad strike so she could visit her grandma or something, to Mr. Nixon's Tania, to President Carter's own little daughter whose concern about nuclear weapons proliferation had such force, or at least so he

thought. And whereas the right has its welfare queen stories, so the left has its poor folks living on dogfood.

What all these have in common—and here we get right to the lesson the administration should draw from its ghastly embarrassment by Mr. Tardencillas—is that these little heartenders and point-provers not only invite the malign attention of the press (justly), they also have damn near spawned a whole cottage industry dedicated to disproving them. Most of these anecdotes have a half-life of about 20 minutes, or until the first press run or the six o'clock news, whichever comes first. The only other real-life, actual, "anecdotal" people who come to mind, in addition to re-defector Tardencillas, are those carefully selected, middle-American folks the Carters liked to drop in on and who from time to time turned out to have some major flakiness or flaw the press would set about uncovering before the president had even had a chance to make his bed and steal away.

When Mr. Reagan points out that the convicted criminal known as Son of Sam gets Social Security payments, you may sigh or gasp. But you, as well as the hotshot reporters who get on the case at once to see if the anecdote is true, also know something else: that even if this is true, it neither establishes nor defines the problems of the Social Security system, which, whatever else they may be, are not that the system is going bankrupt because of payments to people serving terms for multiple murder.

Mr. Tardencillas' tales—after Tale I and Tale II, may there not be a Tale III?—have about the same quality as proof. It was reckless and ridiculous for the administration to have trotted him out in place of serious exposition and argument.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Canada and U.S. Money

The Canadian campaign against foreign investment has not been going terribly well, and the government now proposes a significant escalation. The specific target is U.S. money in the Canadian oil fields and U.S. control, as Canadians see it, of their resources. Earlier Canadian legislation established special incentives discriminating in favor of Canadian-controlled oil companies. Now a further bill would enable oil companies in Canada to force out foreign—that is, U.S.—shareholders.

Before you leap to one side or the other of this quarrel, you might pause for a moment to reflect that it is not, at bottom, a collision between Canadians and Americans. It is an unresolved and commonly unacknowledged collision between two Canadian traditions. One of them is the nationalist tradition, now ascending in pitch. The other, less well advertised but, stronger, is purely financial and ignores the national boundary. Canadian investors tend, for example, not to put their money into specifically Canadian oil companies but instead to buy shares of Exxon or Mobil and leave it up to them to drill where the prospects are best. Very often, prospects have been best in Canada, and that is why the American companies control more than three-fourths of the Canadian oil and gas industry. Much the same thing has happened

in other industries—automobiles, aircraft and computers, among others.

The result is decided by the Canadian nationalists as a branch-office economy. That is what they want to change. But how? In a country as open as Canada, the government has no way to force its citizens to invest locally. The cycle continues: individuals' investment moving southward to U.S. capital markets, corporate investment moving northward, drawn not only by hot oil prospects but also by a rich market and a superior labor force.

The Canadian government, responding to the nationalists, can and evidently will do a good deal to discourage the northward flow. But the southward flow continues. That helps explain why the Canadian dollar has been falling again recently, and interest rates are even higher than in the United States. The Canadians have been trying, particularly in oil and minerals, to use government-owned corporations to replace U.S. investment. That is a common response to a self-inflicted capital shortage, but hardly a very promising one. The sense of frustration in Ottawa seems to be increasing. Before U.S. companies can come to an accommodation with Canada, Canadians will have to come to an accommodation with themselves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## March 16: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Thaw Defense Is Attacked

NEW YORK — March 15 was another day of defeat for the defense in the trial of Mr. Harry Thaw. Not only did the prosecution, by weight and numbers of medical experts, overwhelm the defense's alienist testimony that Mr. Thaw was insane when he killed Mr. Stanford White, but prosecuting attorney Jerome placed Mr. Delmas, for the defense, in such a position that the Hummel affidavit will be admitted in evidence. Mr. Hummel swears that in Evelyn Nesbit's presence he formulated an affidavit to the effect that the story of Mr. White having drugged and wronged her was not true and that Mr. Thaw stripped her nude and lashed her with a whip for refusing to sign a paper making those charges.

### 1932: Vive l'Horloge Parlante!

PARIS — Telephone operators in the Observatoire de Paris, whose nervous systems have been all but shattered by demands upon their time, emitted loud whoops of relief when the announcement was made that a time-talker, perfected along the same lines as the synchronized film, will perform this task for them. A sample of the telephonists' present troubles: "Allo! The Observatoire? What time is it?" "One moment please... It is 11:37 a.m. and 14 seconds, to be exact. And you're the 26th person to ring us up today asking the time. They keep us busy every minute, asking the time." The new system will tell time, save time, accommodate the public and soothe the operators' nerves.



'Well, How D'You Like This? From the Government of the United States, Greetings ...'

## Grisly Analogues in Reagan's Washington

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The crazy, mixed-up quality of the Reagan administration's approach to Central America came nicely into focus while the CIA's number-two man, Adm. Bobby Inman, was angrily putting on his slide show of aerial photos in the State Department auditorium to prove that Nicaragua is fast becoming a Cuban-style "Soviet bastion." That same day, the State Department's spokesman, Dean Fischer, was earnestly brooding out loud in the press room about the possibility of "irregularities" in Guatemala's election returns.

Inman was "angry" not so much at the Nicaraguans as at the need, in the land of the free, to justify whatever the administration has in mind for the region—military intervention, "going to the source"—with reasonably persuasive evidence.

Still, the admiral's evidence was arguable. Fischer's stern demand for prompt assurance that the ballots in Guatemala be "fully and accurately counted," on the other hand, was merely laughable.

But not in Guatemala. A Guatemalan listening to the handpicked candidate of the bloody-minded military government, Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, is claimed to have "won these elections freely and cleanly through hard work," could die laughing.

"I am going to defend my triumph in the streets, if necessary," the general said, and you better believe him. He is a former minister of defense. The Defense Ministry, according to Amnesty International, helps draw up the "death lists" that have given the Guatemalan government its well-earned reputation as perhaps the hemisphere's most murderous. In their quarter century of military rule, Guatemalan "security forces" have slaughtered tens of thousands of opponents,

suspected dissidents and innocents. The government has weathered two leftist insurrections. It is now wracked by a third, and Assistant Secretary of State Tom Enders, in charge of hemisphere affairs, has rated Guatemala as "ultimately the chief target for Cuba and the Soviet Union" in Central America. But its criminal human rights record has disqualified it for U.S. support even by the Reagan administration's permissive standards—beyond several million dollars worth of jeeps and trucks.

So what was being laid out at the State Department last week was a pretty grisly catalog of analogues.

First, Nicaragua is seen to be shaping up as "another Cuba"—only worse. "This time the ocean barriers aren't there," said Inman. "They can move more easily into Central American countries."

Second, we see a supposedly irrefutable Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan connection with the insurgency in El Salvador, which could mean that country into yet "another Cuba"—only worse. It, too, is on the mainland, abutting not only Honduras but Guatemala. Meantime, to congressional critics and a lot of other people, El Salvador already looks all too spookily like "another Vietnam."

And finally, in Guatemala, "another El Salvador"—only worse on two counts. First, it is the biggest country in Central America, the most populous, with heavy U.S. investment; it has oil, it borders on Mexico, which has a whole lot of oil and borders on the United States. Second, the new government, whose "election" will presumably be rubber-stamped by the Guatemalan Congress, offers scant promise of the change of heart on

human rights that would qualify it for U.S. backing, Salvadoran style.

Even if the administration would find some pretext, Congress, which is already sour enough on aid to El Salvador, would almost certainly resist. So where are we, analogously: Another Cuba or two, another El Salvador, another Viet...? Eureka! We may just have stumbled on one Vietnam-era analogue in all this that even the administration cannot reject: the compulsion of crisis managers, then as now, to deal in the shorthand of ill-fitting and often unfilled analogies.

America went into Vietnam, remember, to avenge "another Munich." If it didn't "draw the line," Dwight D. Eisenhower's "dominoes" would fall. As variously identified, they came to include not just the rest of Indochina (Laos and Cambodia), which did fall, but a long row that did not: Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia. (Lyndon B. Johnson threw in Honolulu.)

The "domino theory," in short, is not a reliable analogy. In the grim way the Reagan administration is now applying it to Central America, it invites another clutch of analogues close to hand but no more reliable: "Another Cuban missile crisis" or perhaps "Another Bay of Pigs?"

A sounder approach might be one for which no analogy comes to mind. You could begin by asking why, if neighboring Mexico is the ultimate "domino," it wants no part of the administration's policy? If Ronald Reagan is serious about ruling out "brute force," as he has said he is, his best hope almost certainly lies in less theater in the State Department auditorium and more strenuous and accommodating diplomatic efforts—in concert with the Mexicans.

©1982, The Washington Post.

## Exile for Another Generation of Polish Patriots

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The day after his return from Moscow, where he promised earlier this month to "tear out the roots of counterrevolution in Poland," Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski got down to work. The Polish military government has officially offered one-way exit papers to all union militants and intellectuals detained since the putsch last Dec. 13.

The idea of voluntary exile to the West is not new: it has been with Communist regimes from the start. Lenin expelled a host of dissident intellectuals. Stalin got rid of Trotsky this way, although he more often made use of the Siberian gulag. Brezhnev's most famous dissident-in-exile is Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The satellite countries imitated big brother. Wolf Liebermann, an East German, Pavel Kohout, a Czechoslovak, and Paul Goma, a Romanian, were expelled on the theory that the danger of a dissident lessens with distance.

In Poland, Wladyslaw Gombrowicz followed up a wave of anti-Semitism in 1938 by inviting the Jews who remained to emigrate. But Poland

simplified and modernized the method. While persons expelled by other Communist regimes were deprived of their nationalities after they settled in a Western country, Polish exiles had to request "denaturalization" before leaving. This made it possible to deprive them of their material possessions in Poland and send them away with a single sheet of paper saying only that "the person named on this document is not of Polish nationality."

The present exile campaign is no surprise. On Jan. 5 Gen. Jaruzelski suggested to the ambassadors of the EEC countries that those countries agree to admit a number of Poles.

The West will not refuse to admit Polish victims of dictatorship. But in helping Gen. Jaruzelski to get rid of his dissidents, it will be playing a role in Poland's "normalization." Perhaps the best that the West can do is facilitate concentration of the exiles.

Other generations of Poles have had their

waves of exiles, who were often a boon for the country. The concentration of Polish émigrés in Paris saved the nation's culture and national memory in the 19th century, when Poland was wiped off the map of Europe. The Polish government in exile in London during World War II directed the widespread participation of Polish forces on the side of the Allies.

Paris has been the haven of Kultura, the publishing house set up by Polish exiles after the war, which has protected the principal elements of Polish culture from being smothered by Communists in civilian dress or in uniform. The new wave of exiles should get the same opportunity to stay together and create a community that would protect the ideas for which they struggled in Poland.

It is not yet clear how many of the 6,000 detained dissidents will go into exile. Those sent to the West should be given a chance to speak to the people who have remained behind and who need to hear their voice.

©1982, International Herald Tribune.

## Looking to the Day When Iran Blows Its Lid

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When Ayatollah Khomeini dies and the lid blows off in Iran, the Soviet Union will be in a position to take control. All evidence points to this Russian intent to penetrate Persia.

The success of the plan would mark the greatest shift in the balance of power in this generation, and the worst foreign policy failure of the American administration. Little by little, these middle-level "advisers" have given the Kremlin influence among the would-be successors to the regime's sinking leader.

Members of the Communist Tudeh party have been making significant headway in the bureaucracy. Russian operatives have been wooing the Kurdish minority. Soviet arms have been supplied to help the ayatollah's troops stand off the invading Iraqis, even as the Soviet Army has been building up its strength along the Iranian border.

In the question "What is to be done?" after the Shah's overthrow and the hostage humiliation of America, the answer is: Plenty. Bad enough that a former U.S. ally is in bloody chaos, its 40 million people thrust back into the Middle Ages. But for the key country in the energy center of the world to fall into Soviet hands would be a strategic disaster.

What can be done? If the United States exhibits such anguish in protecting Central America from Soviet penetration, how can it hope to influence events unfolding half a world away?

America is not helpless; it need not resign itself to the despairing notion that the Iranian people must choose between religious despotism and Communist domination. The anarchy prevailing today may be the Iranians' business, but the Soviet expansionism in the works is America's business.

When the big blowup comes, as it surely will, the United States should have its bets down on the forces that will resist the Russian fifth column. These need not be openly pro-American; they must be genuinely anti-Communist.

As Leslie Gelb of The New York Times has revealed (JHT, March 8 and 9), the United States

is covertly helping to finance two Iranian paramilitary forces now in training in Turkey. Good; may that tribe increase.

But some 10,000 Iranians on the outside are not going to avert the Communists' post-Khomeini coup. One hopes that friends of the United States are in contact with those Khomeini followers who are resentful of the sellout of their revolution to the traditional enemy to the east. Logic also suggests that America should encourage support of the valiant Kurds, as well as the leftist but non-Communist mujahidin on the ramparts of the counterrevolution.

Another obvious avenue is the military, which the mullahs keep busy fighting the Iraqis; that war has not been settled because Khomeini understandably does not want the military back home. Winning could mean losing.

The reason the armed forces have no supreme command or winning strategy is that the mullahs want no general to emerge a hero, and have kept military command down at the regimental level. De-captivated and subdivided, the armed forces have been supine during the reign of terror, but the right's paralysis need not continue during a push by the left.

If the CIA is not actively and effectively pursuing these paths, America ought to fold up its intelligence service and hire a clipping service. Lack of universal enthusiasm for covert operations will be no excuse for the spooks responsible if the Russians triumph.

©1982, The New York Times.

## Letters

### Why Freeze?

Concerning the current drive for a nuclear arms freeze in the United States and elsewhere: A freeze solves less than nothing. Only the complete destruction of that mountain of insanity encompassing all nuclear armament will guarantee the moral tranquility that the world needs to commit suicide with conventional weapons.

EMANUEL NEEDLEMAN, Barcelona.

### About Defense

Regarding William Safire's argument (JHT, Feb. 23) that only nuclear missiles in place in Europe could stop a Russian attack:

As I understand it, there are some 300,000 anti-tank missiles now in Europe. Many of them can be carried by individual soldiers, so no great, complicated machinery needs to be put in place to carry them around, and they can be spread around as easily as soldiers. We are given to understand that modern anti-tank weapons are virtually 100-percent effective.

From time to time the JHT publishes items of news confirming what I have just written. We are unhappy that you continue to publish articles of the kind written by Safire. Not because defense is easy, or should not be discussed. But because the discussion should

be based on realities and not on inventions. The invention here is that it is not possible to stop Russian tanks.

Anti-tank weapons are comparatively cheap, are accurate and do not involve us all in a nuclear holocaust. If countries insist on depending on weapons, then let us have weapons that do not threaten the whole world and are defensive and cannot be read as anything but defensive.

SHEILA OAKES, General Secretary, National Peace Council, London.

Reading Safire, how can one avoid becoming sympathetic to Russia and the Communists?

PIETRO MANES, Milan.

### Euromart Endures

The Euromarket expanded to \$1.42 trillion last year (JHT, Feb. 15). According to the June 15, 1982, issue of International Financial News Survey, an IMF publication, no less an authority than Sir Charles Hambro, a director of the Bank of England, when commenting on prospects for a Eurodollar market "which in a few years has grown to some \$2 billion," expressed doubt "whether the market will endure."

JOSEPH DACH, Zurich.

## Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
Chairman Co-Chairman

International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C.S.  
Membre du Syndicat des Journaux de France, du Syndicat des Journaux de Belgique, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Suisse, du Syndicat des Journaux de l'Allemagne, du Syndicat des Journaux de l'Autriche, du Syndicat des Journaux de l'Italie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Hollande, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Norvège, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Suède, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Danemark, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Finlande, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Grèce, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Turquie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Pologne, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Tchécoslovaquie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Hongrie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Serbie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Croatie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Macédoine, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Roumanie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Bulgarie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Yougoslavie, du Syndicat des Journaux de la Ser



## China Party Urges More Dismissals

Cites Corrupt Aides, Indicates New Purge

PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, called Monday for further dismissals of corrupt party officials. It also indicated that a purge of remaining extreme leftists was being planned.

The paper placed importance on ensuring that middle-ranking and senior party officials be incorruptible and called for the formation of a core group of between 10,000 and 20,000 persons to set an example for other members.

China recently began to arrest many senior officials on corruption charges, often in connection with smuggled luxury goods from Hong Kong.

### Foreign Influence Cited

People's Daily said Monday: "The influence of decadent capitalist ideology, remnant feudal ideology and the fawning mentality of seeking a foreign way of life is more serious now than it has been at any time since new China was founded (in 1949)."

The paper said that foreign influence and that of the radical and now imprisoned Gang of Four threatened to undermine the authority of the Communist Party, but added: "The biggest danger comes from no other direction than from the corruption of wavering elements inside our party."

The paper indicated in a separate report on the expulsion of an extreme leftist former prison governor that a purge of radicals was being planned. It said the governor, Yu Wenxue, had been expelled from the party because of a conversation he had with a prisoner last March in which he asserted that Jiang Qing, Mao's widow and leader of the radical Gang of Four, had not been able to defend herself properly at her trial a few weeks before.

The expulsion of Mr. Yu followed an article by Zhang Yun, a member of the powerful party disciplinary committee, calling for the removal of remaining leftists.

Diplomatic sources said the report indicated that more radicals would be purged from leading positions as part of the continuing campaign of the deputy party chairman, Deng Xiaoping, to eradicate leftist influence.

The paper said Mr. Yu climbed to power during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, when the influence of the Gang of Four was at its height, but that he was dismissed from his posts and punished in 1978. The decision to expel him was made by the party disciplinary committee of the northern province of Henan, where Mr. Yu took a position of authority.

### Van Agt Visiting Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR — Premier Anwar Ibrahim said Monday for a two-day official visit to strengthen political and economic ties with Malaysia.



Imelda Marcos: 'I have never had any political ambitions.'

## Mrs. Marcos Disavows Succession Hopes

MANILA — Imelda Marcos, the wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, said Monday that she hoped to leave her official posts when her husband steps down as president, and declared that she could serve the Philippine people better without a formal role.

She also defended herself against frequent charges of lavish spending on pet projects in her positions as first lady, human settlements minister and governor of metropolitan Manila. "No matter how extravagant the first lady is," she said, "she cannot be extravagant enough for 48 million Filipinos."

Mrs. Marcos, 52, answering questions at a foreign correspondents' luncheon, said: "I have never had any political ambitions. I hope my role will be coterminous to that of the president."

When the president steps down, I hope to step down with him. But she dismissed persistent rumors about the 64-year-old president's health and said she could see no reason why he should not complete the six-year term he won in last June's presidential elections.

Mrs. Marcos has been mentioned frequently as a possible successor to her husband. But she said Monday that he would oppose such a step and that even if there were popular support for appointing her, "I do hope the Filipino people will respect my position and understand I will be of better service to them without a position."

She asked foreign correspondents to be more understanding toward developing countries such as the Philippines. These countries already suffer from

protectionism and low world prices for commodities, she said, and then are robbed of "our credibility, of our dignity as a people."

"The developing countries are really crying for fair treatment from developed countries," she said. "We have nothing left but to be angry. It is a matter of survival."

Mrs. Marcos declined to discuss the secret U.S. marriage of her daughter Imee and sportsman Tommy Manotoc, who disappeared in the Philippines after the Dec. 4 marriage and reappeared more than 40 days later saying he had been kidnapped by Communist guerrillas.

"I am happy that Mr. Manotoc is back, but I think that it's a closed issue, a private issue," she said.

## Pollution, Deforestation Threaten Asia, UN Official Says

BANGKOK — Increasing pollution and the rapid pace of deforestation threaten to wipe out Asia's natural resources, a senior UN official said Monday.

Shah Kibria, executive secretary of the UN Economic and Social

Commission for Asia and the Pacific, said at a seminar in Bangkok that deforestation, the spread of deserts and damage to marine life were increasing faster than ever.

Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand are suffering particularly from deforestation,

Mr. Kibria said. "One estimate is that the region will lose 70 percent of its forests by the year 2000 unless appropriate long-term measures are taken now," he said.

By 2000, Asia will need 54 million metric tons of fish a year, compared with 30 million now, yet fish are being killed by the dumping of toxic chemicals and domestic waste, he noted.

The lives of about 970 million poor people in Asia are threatened by malnutrition as well as soil-borne diseases and air pollution, particularly in big cities, Mr. Kibria said at the seminar organized by his commission, the Press Foundation of Asia and the UN Environment Program.

### U.S. Consulate Firebombed

BORDEAUX — A firebomb was thrown into the U.S. Consulate-General here Sunday night, causing minor damage in one room, the police reported. No organization immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

## China, Taiwan, Japan Covet a Group of Islets

By Henry Scott Stokes

NAHA, Okinawa — Until the late 19th century, when Japan took over, this city was the capital of an independent kingdom, owing distant allegiance to China.

"The island kingdom didn't know exactly what islands belonged to it," said Dr. Mikio Higa, deputy governor of Okinawa prefecture and a local historian.

This is the background to a territorial dispute between China, Taiwan and Japan over a small group of uninhabited islets 300 miles southwest of here and 80 miles from Taiwan.

To the Japanese, they are the Senkakus; to the Chinese, the Diaoyu Islands. They are in an area that may have "one of the largest oil and gas reservoirs in the world," a United Nations survey said in 1968.

### Entire Area

Since then, there has been keen interest here and in China and Taiwan over the oil prospects. But so far the entire area around the Senkakus and far to their north on China's wide continental shelf has been untested by the drill, because the dispute has been unresolved.

For Japan the stake is large because the country has virtually no domestic sources of oil and needs to diversify its sources of supply to stable ones outside the Middle East. China wants to develop its offshore oil with help from Japanese and Western capital and technology, to supply scarce foreign exchange for Peking.

Each is said to be quietly testing out the other in the Senkakus.

Early in 1979, for example, Japan built a helicopter landing pad on Uotsurijima, which has a seven-mile coastline and is the largest of the four islands in the Senkaku group. It was constructed by Japan's Maritime Safety Agency, a lightly armed coast guard unit, which keeps a 24-hour watch on the islands.

For years the Japanese refrained from drilling or even surveying in the Senkaku region in deference to Chinese sensitivities. But last year, Teikoku Oil, a Tokyo-based company, sank a wildcat well off Miyakojima, an island near the western end of the Ryukyu chain and about 120 miles southeast of the Senkakus. The results have not been made public.

### Government Survey

Last summer the Chinese announced a first comprehensive survey of the continental shelf, and late in the year Japanese coast guardsmen found that a Chinese oil survey vessel had penetrated close to the Senkakus. China withdrew the vessel in response to a request from Japan. (Last month, the Chinese announced that they were opening nearly 58,000 square miles of waters on the continental shelf for eventual oil exploration and production by foreign countries.)

Japan's claim to the Senkaku Islands began after the seizure in 1879 of the kingdom of Okinawa. A Naha resident named Tatsuro Koga started to explore the islands in 1884, and a government survey was carried out the next year. In 1895 the Senkakus were made part of Okinawa prefecture, which has Naha as its capital.

In the following year the government leased the barren islands to Mr. Koga for 30 years free of charge. It eventually gave them to his son, Zenji Koga, in 1932, believing them without value. The Koga family finally sold the islands a few years ago to Kuniki Kurihara, a wealthy businessman who lives in the Tokyo area.

The Chinese, so far as can be

determined, took no historical interest in the Senkakus.

"Under existing international law, the Senkakus are Japanese territory," said Tsunenobu Omiya, an Okinawa businessman who holds mining rights from Japan for a concession 30 miles wide and 130 miles long extending north from the Senkakus. He said that the Chinese did not make their first

claim to the territory until after the results of the UN survey were announced.

Dr. Higa, the deputy governor here, said that "we hope to develop these islands." It is generally believed that Japan and China will agree on a joint oil development zone, similar to one established by Japan and South Korea in 1974.

## Seoul Pressed on Fate of Dissident

By Henry Scott Stokes

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea is under steady pressure from the United States, Japan and France to show a more lenient attitude toward political prisoners, according to diplomats and South Korean dissident sources.

The U.S. ambassador, Richard L. Walker, told church leaders privately last week that the Reagan administration was doing its best by "quiet diplomacy" to obtain relief for the estimated 400 political prisoners, though it would be counterproductive to press Mr. Chun publicly, the dissidents said.

In Japan, leftist opposition parties are preparing to raise the issue of the 1980 conviction of Kim Dae Jung on sedition charges when the parliament considers a multibillion-dollar economic aid package for South Korea.

In France, the Socialist administration of President Francois Mitterrand has told the South Koreans that a proposed state visit

to Paris by Mr. Chun will not be feasible if Mr. Kim is not released or if his 20-year prison sentence is not reduced further. The sentence was reduced from life to 20 years earlier this month.

Whether the pressure on Mr. Chun will have a result is uncertain, diplomats said, but the political situation in Japan this summer is considered important. The thrust of Socialist and Communist criticism of the aid package, reported to be worth at least \$1.5 billion, is likely to be that Mr. Kim was jailed in defiance of a 1974 "political settlement" between Japan and South Korea.

The settlement followed Mr. Kim's abduction from Tokyo to Seoul by the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1973. The agreement said the opposition leader would not be prosecuted in Seoul for certain political activities.

The continued pressure on Mr. Chun over political prisoners is a sign that a March 3 amnesty to mark the first anniversary of Pres-

ident Chun's inauguration has apparently made little or no impression overseas.

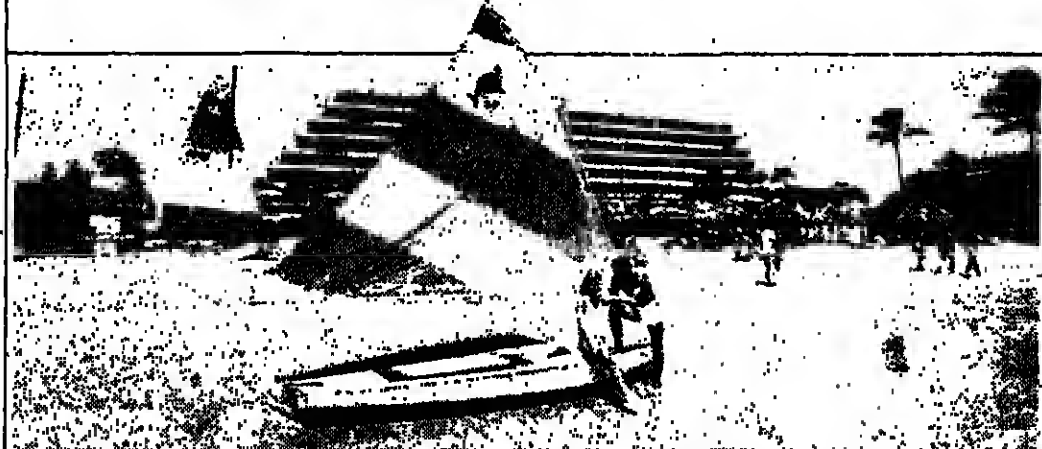
The amnesty was announced with much fanfare, but it was learned later that almost all the 2,836 prisoners affected by the amnesty were either common criminals or others who had already been freed before the amnesty. Mr. Kim's sentence was reduced under the amnesty.

Lee Hi Ho, Mr. Kim's wife, said in an interview at her home that only 15 political offenders were released March 3 and that eight of these had been in jail since 1974, six years before Mr. Chun seized power as leader of a military junta in May, 1980.

Mrs. Lee, who uses her maiden name following Korean practice, said her husband was in bad health, suffering from pains in his neck, back, shoulders and legs, and from a buzzing in his ears.

She said the prison authorities so far refused to permit medical treatment of Mr. Kim.

## You'll treasure Sonesta's Island.



It's a gem. The Sonesta Beach Hotel and Tennis Club, tucked away on the sun-drenched tropical island of Key Biscayne, Florida. A deluxe resort with a magnificent private beach. Ten laykold tennis

courts. Olympic-size swimming pool. Golf nearby. A variety of superb restaurants. And, a completely supervised "Just Us Kids" program. Just 20 minutes from Miami International Airport.

## Sonesta Beach Key Biscayne

Sonesta Beach Hotel & Tennis Club, 350 Ocean Drive, Key Biscayne, Florida 305-361-2021

For reservations call Sonesta Instant Reservations In:  
Amsterdam 020 25 65 42 Paris 06 079 1717  
Frankfurt 0611 28 43 88 Zurich 01 302 08 57  
London 01 628 3451 Or call your travel agent.

Sonesta Hotels in Cambridge (Boston), Hartford, New Orleans; Amsterdam, Bermuda, Herzlia (Israel).

## AIR FRANCE LAUNCHES THE EXPRESS TERMINAL.

March 28th, Paris invites the world to discover CDG2, the new Express Terminal for Air France. Express because the distance between plane and exit, 70 meters on one level, is among the shortest world-wide, so you don't have to walk a mile after flying a thousand

Express because your luggage is delivered immediately thanks to a simplified circuit. Express because information is within reading distance. Wherever you are in the Terminal. Express because Minimum Connecting Time between flights is only 45 minutes, one of the very

fastest, making Paris the ideal gateway to 161 cities around the world. And our time tables are studied so that you'll always find a convenient connection. Express because international arrivals are in the same Terminal as departures to the regional capitals of France.

The Express conception of CDG2 means that today all international travellers will arrive at their destination more quickly, more efficiently and more relaxed than ever before. So next time you travel, travel Air France. CDG2 is a great new reason for flying French.

AEROPORT DE PARIS  
AN AEROPORT DE PARIS ACHIEVEMENT.

AIR FRANCE  
FOR PARIS CHARLES DE GAULLE TERMINAL 2.



## Oil Wealth Changing Cameroon Despite Bid to Minimize Its Impact

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — President Ahmadou Ahidjo is building himself a palace here, breaking a 20-year tradition of aversion to the kind of prestige projects that are part of Africa's landscape, and there are other signs of change in the country.

The inflation rate, for instance, is nudging upward, and so is military spending; increasingly, young people are heading for the cities, away from the farms that form the spine of an economy known as one of Africa's success stories; roads are being built so that central Yaoundé looks like a big, mud-colored construction site; corruption and crime are reportedly on the increase.

The driving force behind the slow transformation is oil, despite a determined campaign by President Ahidjo to minimize its impact, and despite official secrecy about the value of Cameroon's newly found offshore fields.

**\$200 Million From Oil**

Last year, according to a Western diplomatic source, oil brought in about \$300 million for the government, but none of it showed up overtly in the national budget or in the latest development plan. At present, the diplomat said, production is running at around 95,000 barrels a day.

With more wells coming into use, Cameroon's oil output, which virtually covers domestic needs now, should quadruple by the end of 1982. The figures are all approx-

imations because the authorities do not, Western diplomats say, reveal definite statistics.

The characteristic reticence is a result of the president's desire to ensure that Cameroon does not, like its neighbors Gabon and Nigeria, become intoxicated with the giddy wealth of petrodollars and suffer the agricultural neglect and mushrooming urban growth that have afflicted other African oil producers.

"Cameroon already had a triple-A credit rating before oil was

### 3 Ex-Legislators Held in Surinam Over Coup Attempt

The Associated Press

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Three former members of the parliament have been arrested in connection with last week's coup attempt against the left-leaning military regime, an army officer reported.

Lt. Ramon Abrahams identified the former legislators as N. Mahacwising, a leader of the United Progressive Party, the country's largest political organization, and Salam Somohareo and S. Rasam, both members of ethnic Indonesian parties. All three were arrested on Sunday.

Lt. Abrahams said that police are searching for a fourth politician, Baal Umrawsing, also a leader of the United Progressive Party, for conspiring with rebel army units to overthrow Lt. Col. Daisi Bouterse's government.

Lt. Surendre Rambocus, one of the rebel leaders, was still at large Sunday after fleeing with some of his followers Friday when loyal troops took over the Memre Boetoe barracks, which had been held by the insurgents. The other rebel leader, Sgt. Maj. Wilfred Hawker, was executed on Saturday morning, He had been wounded and captured the day after the coup was attempted on Thursday.

Lt. Abrahams said the arrested politicians told authorities that all of the nation's top military leaders were to have been killed on March 7, during a church ceremony marking the start of the Hindu new year. The plan fell through when the military leaders declined invitations to the ceremony, Lt. Abrahams said. Then 30 persons, both civilian and military, met and made a pact to undertake a coup, he said.

### Elephant Gores Trainer

United Press International

KANSAS CITY — A 9,000-pound (4,099-kilogram) African bull elephant being put through its paces charged and gored its trainer, driving his jusk into the trainer's arm and side, a Kansas City Zoo official said.

found," a Western banker said. "It feeds itself. The president has made it clear time and again that agriculture will remain the base of the economy, not oil. The oil money started coming in at a time of low commodity prices, so it was a windfall."

Cameroon's success as an agricultural producer is attributed by many analysts to an official policy of maintaining high prices for farmers' produce and avoiding the bias toward urban consumers that the World Bank in particular sees as a critical flaw in many African economies.

Agriculture earns half the country's export revenues and employs 70 percent of the active labor force. Food, cocoa, coffee and timber are exported.

The result is what seems to be a booming economy. In the markets surrounding main cities such as Yaoundé, the seat of government, and Douala, the commercial capital, pineapples, vegetables, yams, clothes, perfumes and cooked delicacies are on display in profusion.

Yet there are signs of strain associated with oil. "The petroleum money goes to the fat cats at the top — we don't see any benefit from it," said a man who lives in one of Douala's sprawling shantytowns. He also cited the attraction of rural people to the city and the strain due to the lack of jobs for them "because they've heard about the oil."

According to one Western estimate, only 200,000 of Douala's 700,000 residents live in comfort. Of Cameroon's eight million people, about 25 percent live in the cities and towns but in the next 20 years this proportion could double.

A further oil-associated problem is, according to Western diplomats, corruption. "There's a lot of oil money to be skimmed off," one Westerner said, "and the president doesn't allow people to stay in powerful jobs for too long, so the temptation is to make hay while the sun shines."

"In Cameroon, you do not go in a straight line to get to your goal," said a Cameroonian alluding to a necessity for payoffs to get something done.

Mr. Ahidjo, described by one Western diplomat as a "benevolent dictator," presides over the country with a government that keeps real power within the closed circle of his senior advisers and uses ministries as a means of balancing Cameroon's competing ethnic and religious groups.

"Ahidjo has run a pretty tight government, he hasn't gone in for profligate spending and he's won for his country a reputation for economic growth and political stability," said a Western diplomat. "If he wants to build himself a new palace now, why shouldn't he?" But a Cameroonian resident, requesting anonymity, said: "The palace will cause resentments. It is being built with oil money that is not going to the people."



Fred Wendorf, a member of the U.S. expedition in Cairo, holding part of the head of the sediment-encased skeleton.

### U.S. Team in Egypt Finds Skeleton Believed to Be 60,000 Years Old

The Associated Press

CAIRO — A U.S. expedition has unearthed the skeleton of a prehistoric human estimated to be 60,000 to 80,000 years old — a possible contemporary of Neanderthal man.

The discovery was made by a group from Southern Methodist University that was excavating near Aswan, 600 miles (982 kilometers) south of Cairo, the Egyptian Antiquities Organization said. "The skeleton appears to be as old as Neanderthal man and the discovery will have important repercussions on anthropological concepts about prehistoric man," the announcement said.

Fred Wendorf, a member of the expedition from the Dallas university, said the group found the skeleton "by pure accident" about a month ago.

"We were excavating the ancient sites around Aswan in the hope of finding remains of people who lived there once," he said. "In fact we did not dream of anything over 20,000 years old."

Prof. Wendorf said the skeleton was encased in sedimentary rock.

### 250 Reported Held by Uganda Forces

Reuters

NAIROBI — Ugandan security forces on Monday arrested about 250 persons in an apparent crackdown on anti-government guerrilla activity, diplomats said.

Additionally, the sources said police and soldiers rounded up an

estimated 2,000 people in western Kampala to check tax receipts and later looted homes left vacant during the roundup. The diplomats, contacted by telephone, said Andrew Ssemugaba, a member of the opposition Democratic Party, was arrested at his home and taken away for questioning.

The military sweep took place not far from an area where 300 guerrillas attacked Kampala's main military barracks last month in some of the heaviest fighting since Idi Amin was deposed in 1979.

### 12th Body Found in Alps

The Associated Press

GRENOBLE, France — Rescue workers found the body of a 12th missing skier Monday morning, bringing to 12 the number killed in Sunday's series of avalanches in the Alps.

## Disputes on Invention, Old Killing Revive Opposition to Begin's Rule

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Embarrassing disclosures about a supposedly revolutionary new "energy machine" developed by the Israeli economics minister and the reopening of an official inquiry into the murder of a prominent Labor Zionist leader nearly 50 years ago have combined to generate new domestic controversy within Israel at a time when the country already is on edge over the impending return of the final third of the Sinai to Egypt.

Neither of the two brouhahas is likely to bring down Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud government, despite its razor-thin majority in the parliament. But together they have led to a new rancor that has underscored the political and ideological divide within the country.

The collapse of high expectations for Economic Minister Yacov Meridor's energy device has put to a severe test Mr. Begin's personal loyalty to Mr. Meridor, whose support of Mr. Begin led in 1942 to the latter's control of the Irgun Zvai Leumi guerrilla group and propelled him into the leadership of the rightist revisionist Zionists.

Meanwhile, Mr. Begin's decision to create a state commission of inquiry in an attempt to erase what he termed a "blood libel" against three members of the revisionist movement who were acquitted of a 1933 killing has rekindled some of the deep mistrust that long existed between mainstream Labor Zionists and the revisionists.

Mr. Meridor, a gregarious entrepreneur who has been Mr. Begin's most trusted ally on the Cabinet since taking over the economics portfolio last year, was reportedly on the brink of resignation after it was disclosed that the inventor of the energy device he has been backing was convicted of impersonation in 1974. Also, independent physicists said the machine has limited practical value.

During last year's election campaign, Mr. Meridor announced that he had discovered a device "as revolutionary as the invention of the wheel." Offering no details, he claimed that with the energy needed for one light bulb, his device could light the entire Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan.

Mr. Meridor said he could not reveal the identity of his inventor because the big oil companies had a contract out to eliminate the man.

On Friday, the minister finally displayed his energy machine on Israeli television. The device, which looks like an outsize espresso coffee machine, was said by several Israeli physicists who examined it to be based on low-temperature energy generating principles involving the use of water and ammonia.

Israel Dostrovsky, head of the research center of the Weizman Institute, said the system does not appear to be practical for the high-temperature turbines needed to produce electricity. Other scientists said they doubted the Meridor prototype could be scaled up to industrial size.

Israeli radio reporters then tracked down the elusive inventor, who turned out to be Daniel Berman, 47. It developed that Mr. Berman received a suspended prison sentence in 1974 after being convicted of impersonating a police officer and that he had been presented on charges of posing as an expert film architect.

Mr. Meridor was scheduled to defend his energy project in a speech Monday before the Knesset, Israel's parliament, but, though denying that he was considering resigning from the government, he canceled his appearance. Opposition Labor Party members of the Knesset immediately demanded an investigation.

There was another furor in the Knesset over the Cabinet's decision Sunday to create a state commission, appointed by the Supreme Court, to look into the 1933 slaying of Chaim Arlosoroff, the leading figure in the Labor Zionist movement.

Mr. Arlosoroff was shot to death on a Tel Aviv beach at a time of intense rivalry between the mainstream Labor Zionists and the revisionists. Three revisionist activists were acquitted of the murder by a British Palestinian court.

The case is the subject of a recently published book, "The Murder of Arlosoroff," which underlines long-held opinions that the revisionist movement was behind the killing, despite the acquittals.

In the Cabinet debate, Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg argued that an inquiry would further divide a country already tense over the withdrawal of Israeli settlers from Sinai. But Mr. Begin said the inquiry was necessary to confront a "blood libel against a great Zionist movement."

Labor Party leader Shimon Peres called the Cabinet decision an "attempt to rewrite history," while Labor member Abba Eban said the question is "not who murdered Arlosoroff, but when this country will recover its sanity."

Mr. Eban said the government would do well to find out first who planted bombs in the cars of two West Bank Arab mayors, who were crippled by the blasts, a crime believed to have been committed by ultranationalist Israeli settlers.

## Felix Morley, Is Dead; Editorialist, Academic

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Felix Morley, 88, editor of the editorial page of The Washington Post from 1933 to 1940, died Saturday of cancer. He won a Pulitzer Prize in 1936 for his editorials.

A former Rhodes scholar and World War I ambulance driver, he

Dean Jagger, Jayne Mansfield, Yvette Mimieux, Dorothy Malone and Ellen Burstyn.

**Aurel Bernath**  
BUDAPEST (AP) — Aurel Bernath, 86, the dean of 20th-century Hungarian painters who belonged to the mainstream of French-oriented European art, has died here, it was reported Sunday.

**Walter Plunkett**  
HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — Walter Plunkett, 79, an Academy Award-winning costume designer who created clothes for many films including "Gone With the Wind," "Stagecoach" and "Lust for Life," died March 8 of cancer. He won an Oscar in 1951 for his work on "An American in Paris."

**Edward J. Hanley**  
PITTSBURGH (NYT) — Edward J. Hanley, 79, former chairman, president and chief executive officer of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, died Saturday.

### OBITUARIES

**William Shiffrin**  
HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — William Shiffrin, 71, one of Hollywood's legendary agents, died Friday following heart bypass surgery. His clients over a three-decade career included James Stewart, Bette Davis, Sterling Hayden, Robert Stack, George Sanders,

## From 7 European airports, one-airline service to over 40 US cities with the American winner

The direct way Northwest Orient offers services direct to the USA from seven European departure points: Copenhagen, Hamburg, London Gatwick, Oslo, Prestwick, Shannon and Stockholm. That means you can enjoy one-airline service through one of our three US gateways — Boston, Minneapolis/St. Paul

or New York — to more than 40 cities throughout mainland USA, Alaska and Hawaii. Fly the direct way to the USA — with the American winner!

The comfortable way Northwest Orient has won an international reputation for quality of service and comfort. On our Transatlantic 747s, there are sleeper seats for all. First Class passengers, and Executive Class passengers have their own exclusive seating zone, plus complimentary drinks, choice of entrees and free headsets for in-flight movies and 7-track stereo.

### NORTHWEST USA PASS

Fly the Atlantic with us and enjoy 30 days' unlimited mileage on our coast-to-coast network in the USA

	From Minneapolis/St. Paul	From Boston or New York
For travel before June 1, 1982	\$250	\$299
For travel on or after June 1, 1982	\$299	\$399

Pay now and save \$100!  
If you are travelling after June 1, you can save \$100 by paying for your ticket by May 1.

The winner's way Northwest Orient has made itself a winner in the most demanding of all airline markets. America, through consistent efficiency and

profitability. Beginning in 1926, we have grown to be one of the largest international airlines in the US. Today, our routes span the globe, crossing the Atlantic, the Pacific and three Continents. And we are still growing. Unlike many airlines, we own all our fleet of 112 modern jets. At a time when other airlines are heavy with debt, we have the financial strength to maintain our policy of replacing older aircraft with brand-new fuel-efficient jets and constantly improving passenger services. That's our way — the way that's made us the American winner.

For details of flights and fares contact:

AMSTERDAM 020-140415	HAMBURG 40-35 15 41
COPENHAGEN 01-14 88 99	LONDON 01-439 0171
DUBLIN 0001 717766	OSLO 2-11 20 10
GLASGOW 041-226 4175	STOCKHOLM 8-14 38 80

Ask your Travel Agent about Northwest Orient flights or ring our Reservations Offices.

**NORTHWEST ORIENT**

The friendly, comfortable American.

Internationally acknowledged  
to be the finest cigarette in the world

dunhill  
London Paris New York  
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED TOBACCO HOUSE IN THE WORLD

دول، الم، ل

# When your company wants to expand in the U.S. market, The Morgan Bank can help



Some of Morgan's New York-based specialists who help international companies in the U.S. market. From left, Theo Roell, Lauretta Bruno, Vincent Steck, Julie Blake, Gildas Lecomte du Nouy, William Holding, who heads the group, and Regnier Haeghelsteen.

If your company's strategy includes a major new investment in the United States, you can benefit at every step by calling on Morgan Guaranty, the international corporate bank. Whether advising on acquisitions or joint ventures, or financing new or expanded U.S. facilities, Morgan's knowledge and resources can help your enterprise grow in the U.S.

#### Banking expertise

At Morgan we have a special group of officers who concentrate exclusively on aiding multinational companies that want to do more business in the United States.

These officers know banking in the U.K. and Europe as well as in the U.S. Most have served in one or more of Morgan's offices around the world. Based in New York, each is assigned to a specific

country and travels frequently to meet with clients at their home headquarters.

#### Advice, financing

What's more, they can marshal all of Morgan's advisory and financing services for you from all over the world. Some of these are:

- ☐ Evaluating companies for possible acquisition—and providing financial advice during the acquisition period.
- ☐ Acquisition or capital expenditure financing—bridge loans, term loans, private placements.
- ☐ Tax-exempt financing through industrial revenue bonds.
- ☐ Loans that take advantage of opportunities in foreign exchange markets—borrowing in one currency and swapping into another.

☐ Design and implementation of international cash management programs.

☐ Help in establishing a commercial paper program in the U.S., including paper issue and backstop facilities.

☐ Working capital loans. Foreign exchange. Trade financing. The whole range of corporate banking services.

#### For specific help

The Morgan Bank is already helping many corporations to compete successfully in the U.S. If you'd like expert financial advice on expanding abroad, consult any Morgan Guaranty office. Or write to European Corporate Banking Department, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015.

Member FDIC

## The Morgan Bank



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued on Page 10)



## U.S. Firms Keep Building Recession Defenses

By Karen W. Aronson

**New York Times Service**  
NEW YORK — For many corporate financial officers, the process of readying their companies to weather a downturn started a year or two ago: arranging for bank lines of credit, selling common stock or long-term bonds, reviewing marginal businesses and, in some cases, closing plants or selling them.

But even for those who started early, the process continues — a non-stop effort to stay financially viable in a weak economy. "We improved our balance sheet considerably in 1981 by selling 10 percent of our stock to Kase Steel in Japan and also selling them the Japanese rights to certain of our construction equipment product lines," James Gaudet, vice president and controller of the mining feger, a construction and mining

equipment manufacturer based in Milwaukee, said.

"But there is no question that we are still in the process of belt-tightening right now," Mr. Gaudet said.

He noted that his company earned only \$280,000, or 1 cent a share, on sales of \$143 million in the fiscal quarter ended Jan. 31. "We and everyone else are learning how to do business differently," he said.

### Liquidity Low

Government statistics illustrate the weak financial condition of big business. Corporate liquidity — the ability of companies to pay their bills as they come due — is at its lowest point since World War II.

Ironically, as a company enters the early stages of a recession, its cash flow may rise sharply, because it is still receiving payments for earlier levels of higher sales, even though it has cut production and is spending less money on labor and raw materials.

But as sales continue to decline, a company is faced with the reality of smaller inflows of cash to cover rent, payroll, and other expenses. At that point, financial managers generally try to raise as much cash as they can, tighten financial controls (especially for inventories and receivables), and sometimes try to shut down or sell off portions of the business.

For many companies, one of the first steps is to line up sources of additional financing. They may issue new debt or equity, or may simply arrange for a line of credit from a group of banks to be used when needed. An extra \$300 mil-

lion from a syndicate of banks may not carry a company forever, but it may provide extra breathing room, allowing the company to sell other assets or hang on until business picks up.

But companies that are less profitable and more encumbered by debt are likely to have trouble increasing their borrowing lines. Smaller companies also generally have less access to financing.

Even more attractive than debt is new equity, which not only brings in fresh cash but provides a base for additional borrowing. One company that was able to issue some new shares of stock in anticipation of the recession was the Weyerhaeuser Co., the lumber products company based in Tacoma, Wash.

"In early 1981, the consensus view was that interest rates were going to fall," William C. Stivers, treasurer of Weyerhaeuser, said.

"Our forecast was the consensus, but we also put some probability on the case of a higher-interest-rate scenario, and that concerned us. So we decided last March to sell equity and raised \$165 million."

"We thought that would be an effective insurance policy if things should be worse than predicted. In hindsight, that turned out to be wise."

As sales began to tumble and inventories began to accumulate, companies shifted their emphasis from strengthening their balance sheets to controlling operations more closely to limit the outflow of funds and to free as much cash as possible.

One technique was to try to keep inventories at a minimum by

reducing production, since higher inventories tie up cash. But when a lot of companies simultaneously trim their inventories, it makes the recession worse.

While some companies have relied on temporary plant closings and layoffs, others have gone even further by selling plants or businesses altogether. For some companies, such as International Harvester, Chrysler, and Pan Am, selling a division has been a critical move to raise cash and stay alive.

Even those companies in stronger financial shape are not immune from the problems of weaker companies.

Weyerhaeuser, despite the lumber industry's severe problems, is in a strong financial position and has no problem getting credit. But when banks withhold credit from the small lumber dealers that are among Weyerhaeuser's customers, the lumber giant feels the impact.

"When the banks will not extend credit to the small dealers, they have to rely on us for more supplier credit," Mr. Stivers said.

"But when they lose their bank credit, they become a higher-risk account, so we end up selling them less."

As companies cut back, one thing that is working in their favor is the 1981 tax law, which provides for faster depreciation. Corporate tax officials say that it has not solved all the problems, but that it has provided some extra cash flow.

Despite all these strategies, there is no question that some companies will struggle financially before the recession ends. Already, bankruptcies have soared, and more seem sure to come.

## January Drop Reported in OPEC Output

From Agency Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Crude oil output by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries fell in January to 20.7 million barrels daily, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

The newsletter in a report Monday estimated that OPEC production averaged 21.4 million barrels daily in December. The decline left January's production 16 percent below the level of a year ago, it said.

The single largest production drop by an OPEC member was 310,000 barrels daily, to 1.9 million barrels daily, by Venezuela.

In Caracas, the government announced that Venezuelan oil production so far this year has averaged 1.86 million barrels per day. The target for 1982 is 2.2 million barrels daily, it said.

The newsletter said production in the world's non-Communist countries declined in January to 43.3 million barrels daily from 43.7 million in December. But non-Communist production was down only 7 percent from January, 1981, as the United States, Mexico and producers in the North Sea area all showed year-to-year gains for the month, it said.

It estimated total world production to be 57.5 million barrels daily in January, down from 57.9 million in December and off 5.4 percent from January, 1981.

### OPEC Meeting

Meanwhile, OPEC Secretary-General Marc 'Nan Nguema said Monday that all 13 members are expected to be represented at a consultative meeting in Vienna on Friday.

A formal request for the meeting had been made by Mana Said al-Otaibi, president of the OPEC conference and oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Nan Nguema said in Vienna.

"Invitations were sent to member countries following the president's request and all have signified their intention to attend the meeting," Mr. Nan Nguema said. "The meeting will consider the world oil market situation," he added.

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### BP Reports Decrease in Profits for 1981

**LONDON** — British Petroleum, Britain's largest company in turnover, Monday reported lower profits for 1981 in what it described as a "generally depressed business environment."

BP's interest in Standard Oil of Ohio, which continues to prosper in Alaska, and British North Sea operations were bright spots in an otherwise gloomy year, the company said. BP said the results of its oil trading business were "unsatisfactory" while losses in its chemical sector increased.

### FDIC Aids Thrift-Commercial Bank Merger

**WASHINGTON** — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Monday that it approved the assisted merger of Fidelity Mutual Savings of Spokane, Wash., into First Interstate Bank of Washington, of Seattle. The merger is the second FDIC-assisted merger of a thrift into a commercial bank. The FDIC estimated a payoff of depositors at the Spokane thrift would have cost the agency \$165 million, compared with the estimated \$47 million cost of the assisted merger.

The first merger between a commercial bank and a thrift institution was arranged by the FDIC last month when it allowed Marquette National Bank of Minneapolis to acquire Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis.

### Sweden's Ericsson Plans Bonus Issue

**STOCKHOLM** — L.M. Ericsson, Sweden's communications giant, said it plans a one-for-two bonus issue to raise 545 million kronor (\$94 million). Ericsson said the issue will be priced at 100 kronor per 50 kronor nominal share. Ericsson's capital stock will be increased to 1.63 billion kronor from 1.09 billion through the issue of 10.89 million additional shares, the company said.

The new shares will bear dividend rights from and for 1981, it added. It said the aim of the rights issue is to obtain a better relationship between capital stock and liabilities.

### U.S. Consortium Pulls Out of DeLorean Talks

**LONDON** — A U.S. consortium, which reportedly included European interests, has withdrawn from negotiations to take over the DeLorean Motor Co. plant in Northern Ireland, DeLorean's receiver, Sir Kenneth Cork, said Monday.

He said he decided the deal had become too complicated but added that interest has been expressed by other investors, including two new groups. He said there is still a good chance the firm can be saved.

### Sony and Honda Unsure of Saudis' Holdings

**TOKYO** — Officials of both Sony and Honda said they do not know how much of their corporations' common stock is held by the Saudi Arabian monetary agency.

They were commenting on press reports in Beirut that the agency had bought \$87.7-million worth of shares in Sony and \$43.8-million worth of Honda.

## Analysts Debate Direction Rates Will Take

By Michael Quint

**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Interest rates rose substantially last week but did nothing to quell the debate in the credit markets about where they are headed.

Some people's fears of higher interest rates center on prospects that the economy is pulling out of the recession and that the growth of the money supply will be fast enough to make Federal Reserve tighten the availability of credit in the banking system and push up rates.

Other people, however, say stable or lower rates are likely because the economy remains weak, money supply growth will not accelerate, and inflation is subsiding. Among those who expect rates to rise is Philip Braverman, an economist at the Chase Manhattan Bank. He wrote in his March 12 Money Market Report that "the remainder of the market rally should melt away as rapidly as the last vestige of snow on a warm spring day."

Rates have little choice but to increase, Mr. Braverman said, as long as credit demands "are likely to intensify," money supply is poised to begin "accelerating anew" and the economy has stopped declining.

He estimated that, with overnight bank loans in the federal funds market averaging 14 percent or more, short-term and long-term rates must increase because "the Federal Reserve has maintained a much firmer stance than the market had adjusted to."

As evidence that the economy is no longer contracting, Mr. Braverman cited the 1.6-percent rise in retail sales in February and the 10 percent increase in new-car sales in that month.

### Indicators Diverge

He predicted that industrial production would rise 1 percent or more in February and that personal income would rise five-tenths of 1 percent or more. Both of these economic indicators are scheduled for release this week and will help lift interest rates, he concluded.

Frank Mastropasqua, an economist at Smith Barney, Harris Upham, said the forthcoming economic statistics "could, at first glance, appear to convey strength," but he concluded that they would only "cause the market to mark time before the next phase of the downward trend in interest rates unfolds."

The \$3.4-billion increase in the U.S. basic money supply, announced by the Federal Reserve late Friday, did not provide much of a clue about the future of interest rates. The possibility of a multi-billion-dollar increase in the basic money supply in the first week of April has been discussed for several weeks and is a major stumbling block for economists who think that weak money supply growth should mirror a weak economy in coming months.

### Reaction Subdued

The reaction in the credit markets to the money supply increase was subdued, partly because rates had increased earlier in the week as analysts began predicting a stable increase in M-1, the basic gauge of the money supply, and partly because of disbelief that the increase would be sustained in coming weeks.

"Predictions of big increases in M-1 have been wrong before," one analyst said, adding, "The Fed will cross the bridge of April money supply growth when it comes to it."

Meanwhile, he feels that the cen-

tral bank will not do anything to force up interest rates and slow money supply growth at a time when the economy is weak and inflation news has been good.

Many analysts also noted that growth of the basic money supply measures M-2 and M-3, has been weaker than their annual targets, even though the more closely watched M-1 is above its annual target.

Besides the usual disagreement about when and how strongly the economy will revive, credit market analysts are not sure if the recession-induced slowdown of inflation will be sustained enough to lower significantly the inflationary expectations of investors.

At the Chemical Bank, Richard W. Nelson, vice president and economist, said, "The principal hope for lower rates would seem to lie in lower-than-expected inflation."

Otherwise, he said, "in the second half of the year prospects are for higher rates" as credit demand grows along with the economy.

One of the great ironies of the credit markets of the last six months has been the sustained high level of long-term interest rates despite sharply lower inflation, according to the consumer and producer price indexes.

Analysts said yields had been kept high because volatile bond prices had caused investors to demand compensation in the form of higher yields. Also, many investors are keeping their funds in the money markets, where the risk of losing one's principal is less and yields are equal to or higher than those in the longer-term markets.

Last Friday, for example, high-grade 30-day commercial paper was available at a rate of 14 percent, while three-month and six-month certificates of deposit issued by the largest banks were available in the secondary market to yield 14 1/2 percent or more. Meanwhile, the yield on 10-year and 30-year Treasury issues was 13.59 percent and 13.62 percent respectively.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 15, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam	2.36	4.84	19.25	4.29	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322
Berlin	2.36	4.84	19.25	4.29	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322
Bombay	1.29	2.72	10.77	2.21	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
London	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	6.55	13.76	52.48	11.36	0.153	0.153	0.153	0.153	0.153
Porto	20.48	43.48	163.27	35.27	0.472	0.472	0.472	0.472	0.472
Stockholm	1.33	2.82	10.55	2.28	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
1 ECU	1.36	2.90	10.84	2.34	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
1 SDR	1.36	2.90	10.84	2.34	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025

Source: Reuters. 1:24 1/2 high L.

(a) Commercial from (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(d) Commercial from (e) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(f) Commercial from (g) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(h) Commercial from (i) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(j) Commercial from (k) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(l) Commercial from (m) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(n) Commercial from (o) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(p) Commercial from (q) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(r) Commercial from (s) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(t) Commercial from (u) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(v) Commercial from (w) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(x) Commercial from (y) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(z) Commercial from (aa) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(ab) Commercial from (ac) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(ad) Commercial from (ae) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(af) Commercial from (ag) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(ah) Commercial from (ai) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(aj) Commercial from (ak) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(al) Commercial from (am) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(an) Commercial from (ao) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(ap) Commercial from (aq) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(ar) Commercial from (as) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(at) Commercial from (au) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(av) Commercial from (aw) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(ax) Commercial from (ay) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

(az) Commercial from (ba) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.



French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, left, and his Belgian counterpart, Willy De Clercq, at the EEC finance meeting.

## Prices on Wall Street Mixed Amidst Investor Uncertainty

From Agency Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Stock prices ended the day on a mixed note, caught between the conflicting forces of bargain hunting and high interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow range all day before closing up 3.62 points at 800.99. Declines continued to lead advances, however, by around 750 to 680. Volume slipped to some 43.3 million shares from 49.60 million Friday.

Analysts said the market came under considerable pressure today from Friday's That gain, and projections that the April money supply reports will show further growth, fueled concerns that the Federal Reserve will tighten credit restraints, which could push interest rates higher.

Those concerns were supported by the rise in the closely watched federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks, to a high of 15 1/2 percent from Friday's close of 14 1/2 percent. Also, two banks raised their broker loan rates.

President Reagan reiterated his commitment to his economic program of cutting taxes and leaving the defense budget intact. In a speech to the Alabama state legislature, the president said Congress should bend its efforts to a cut in spending and forget about raising taxes.

Otherwise, he said, "in the second half of the year prospects are for higher rates" as credit demand grows along with the economy.

One of the great ironies of the credit markets of the last six months has been the sustained high level of long-term interest rates despite sharply lower inflation, according to the consumer and producer price indexes.

Analysts said yields had been kept high because volatile bond prices had caused investors to demand compensation in the form of higher yields. Also, many investors are keeping their funds in the money markets, where the risk of losing one's principal is less and yields are equal to or higher than those in the longer-term markets.

Last Friday, for example, high-grade 30-day commercial paper was available at a rate of 14 percent, while three-month and six-month certificates of deposit issued by the largest banks were available in the secondary market to yield 14 1/2 percent or more. Meanwhile, the yield on 10-year and 30-year Treasury issues was 13.59 percent and 13.62 percent respectively.

## West Germany Blocks EEC Currency Accord

From Agency Dispatches

**BRUSSELS** — EEC finance ministers on Monday postponed until their meeting in May attempts to reach accord on measures to strengthen the European Monetary System after West Germany raised objections to plans drawn up by the EEC Commission, EEC officials said.

The finance ministers were scheduled to finalize proposals ahead of a summit meeting of EEC leaders at the end of this month, in which boosting the EMS was to be a major theme.

A communiqué said the ministers agreed in principle on commission suggestions for expanding the private use of the European Currency Unit, the embryonic currency of the EMS, for reinforcing economic integration in EEC countries and for reinforcing consultations with the United States and Japan.

However, they could not approve a series of technical changes in the way the EMS functions, such as increasing the use of the ECU in currency support operations.

A West German spokesman said his country's main objection was to any relaxing of credit rules for market intervention by central banks in defend currencies within their fluctuation margins.

France and several other EEC states have been pressing for a major development of the EMS to give Western Europe greater economic independence and shield it from some of the effects of U.S. economic policies.

But West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer told journalists that while Bonn could agree to some technical changes to strengthen the EMS, it could not accept the measures sought by Paris.

Mr. Matthöfer said he was in favor of small improvements to the system, such as boosting the role of the European Currency Unit.

### U.K. Industrial Output Down 0.4% in January

Reuters

**LONDON** — The British government issued preliminary statistics Monday showing that industrial output fell 0.4 percent in January. Revised statistics for December showed a 0.9-percent decline.

The government also released preliminary figures showing that British retail sales fell 0.9 percent in February after a 2.3-percent rise in January.

Unit. But he said more fundamental changes would have to wait until governments closed the gaps between their economies.

Inflation in EEC states ranges from just over 6 percent in West Germany to 20 percent and more in Italy, Greece and Ireland.


### Realignment Predicted

At the same time it was reported from Copenhagen that Torben Nielsen, chief economist of Denmark's third largest commercial bank, Privatbanken, forecast Monday that France will spark an EMS realignment this spring in which the Deutsche mark and Dutch guilder will be revalued upwards 5 percent against the Danish crown and Belgian franc and by 8 percent against the French franc, Italian lire and Irish pound.

Mr. Nielsen said the French realignment request, to follow immediately the conclusion of current EEC farm price negotiations, would be due to France's widening current-account deficit and higher inflation relative to its major trading partners.

Meanwhile, Britain ruled out agreement Monday in Brussels on EEC farm prices for 1982-83.

A British official said his government was linking agreement on prices to an overall settlement of Britain's budget dispute with its nine EEC partners.



**DOLDER  
GRAND HOTEL  
ZURICH**

A house of  
tradition  
an outstanding  
reputation for  
the very highest  
standard

• Route de Genève, 20  
Korntalstrasse 65, CH-8002 Zurich  
Telephone 01/2571 62 31  
Telex 53449 grand ch

**Toray**

**Toray Industries, Inc.**

U.S. \$50,000,000 10 1/4 per cent Guaranteed Bonds due 1987

with  
**Warrants**  
to subscribe shares of the common stock of Toray Industries, Inc.

The Bonds are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by  
**The Mitsui Bank, Limited**

<p>Nomura International Limited</p> <p>Bank of Paris et des Pays-Bas</p> <p>Kidder, Peabody International Limited</p> <p>Mitsui Finance Europe Limited</p>	<p>S. G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd.</p> <p>Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Manufacturers Hanover Limited</p> <p>Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited</p>
--	--

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.	
------------------------------	--



12 Month Stock		12 Month Bond		12 Month Div		12 Month P/E		12 Month Yld		12 Month Vol		12 Month High		12 Month Low		12 Month Close	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	95	105	100	110	105	115	110	120	115	125	120	130	125	135	130	140	135
140	135	145	140	150	145	155	150	160	155	165	160	170	165	175	170	180	175
180	175	185	180	190	185	195	190	200	195	205	200	210	205	215	210	220	215
220	215	225	220	230	225	235	230	240	235	245	240	250	245	255	250	260	255
260	255	265	260	270	265	275	270	280	275	285	280	290	285	295	290	300	295
300	295	305	300	310	305	315	310	320	315	325	320	330	325	335	330	340	335
340	335	345	340	350	345	355	350	360	355	365	360	370	365	375	370	380	375
380	375	385	380	390	385	395	390	400	395	405	400	410	405	415	410	420	415
420	415	425	420	430	425	435	430	440	435	445	440	450	445	455	450	460	455
460	455	465	460	470	465	475	470	480	475	485	480	490	485	495	490	500	495
500	495	505	500	510	505	515	510	520	515	525	520	530	525	535	530	540	535
540	535	545	540	550	545	555	550	560	555	565	560	570	565	575	570	580	575
580	575	585	580	590	585	595	590	600	595	605	600	610	605	615	610	620	615
620	615	625	620	630	625	635	630	640	635	645	640	650	645	655	650	660	655
660	655	665	660	670	665	675	670	680	675	685	680	690	685	695	690	700	695
700	695	705	700	710	705	715	710	720	715	725	720	730	725	735	730	740	735
740	735	745	740	750	745	755	750	760	755	765	760	770	765	775	770	780	775
780	775	785	780	790	785	795	790	800	795	805	800	810	805	815	810	820	815
820	815	825	820	830	825	835	830	840	835	845	840	850	845	855	850	860	855
860	855	865	860	870	865	875	870	880	875	885	880	890	885	895	890	900	895
900	895	905	900	910	905	915	910	920	915	925	920	930	925	935	930	940	935
940	935	945	940	950	945	955	950	960	955	965	960	970	965	975	970	980	975
980	975	985	980	990	985	995	990	1000	995	1005							

**LONESTAR**   
**FOR THE LONG TERM** NO. 1  
IN CEMENT  
Lone Star Industries, Inc.  
One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830

High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
28	27	27 1/2	27 1/2	28	27	27 1/2	27 1/2
29	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	29	28	28 1/2	28 1/2
30	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	30	29	29 1/2	29 1/2
31	30	30 1/2	30 1/2	31	30	30 1/2	30 1/2
32	31	31 1/2	31 1/2	32	31	31 1/2	31 1/2
33	32	32 1/2	32 1/2	33	32	32 1/2	32 1/2
34	33	33 1/2	33 1/2	34	33	33 1/2	33 1/2
35	34	34 1/2	34 1/2	35	34	34 1/2	34 1/2
36	35	35 1/2	35 1/2	36	35	35 1/2	35 1/2
37	36	36 1/2	36 1/2	37	36	36 1/2	36 1/2
38	37	37 1/2	37 1/2	38	37	37 1/2	37 1/2
39	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	39	38	38 1/2	38 1/2
40	39	39 1/2	39 1/2	40	39	39 1/2	39 1/2
41	40	40 1/2	40 1/2	41	40	40 1/2	40 1/2
42	41	41 1/2	41 1/2	42	41	41 1/2	41 1/2
43	42	42 1/2	42 1/2	43	42	42 1/2	42 1/2
44	43	43 1/2	43 1/2	44	43	43 1/2	43 1/2
45	44	44 1/2	44 1/2	45	44	44 1/2	44 1/2
46	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	46	45	45 1/2	45 1/2
47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2
48	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	48	47	47 1/2	47 1/2
49	48	48 1/2	48 1/2	49	48	48 1/2	48 1/2
50	49	49 1/2	49 1/2	50	49	49 1/2	49 1/2
51	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	51	50	50 1/2	50 1/2
52	51	51 1/2	51 1/2	52	51	51 1/2	51 1/2
53	52	52 1/2	52 1/2	53	52	52 1/2	52 1/2
54	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	54	53	53 1/2	53 1/2
55	54	54 1/2	54 1/2	55	54	54 1/2	54 1/2
56	55	55 1/2	55 1/2	56	55	55 1/2	55 1/2
57	56	56 1/2	56 1/2	57	56	56 1/2	56 1/2
58	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	58	57	57 1/2	57 1/2
59	58	58 1/2	58 1/2	59	58	58 1/2	58 1/2
60	59	59 1/2	59 1/2	60	59	59 1/2	59 1/2
61	60	60 1/2	60 1/2	61	60	60 1/2	60 1/2
62	61	61 1/2	61 1/2	62	61	61 1/2	61 1/2
63	62	62 1/2	62 1/2	63	62	62 1/2	62 1/2
64	63	63 1/2	63 1/2	64	63	63 1/2	63 1/2
65	64	64 1/2	64 1/2	65	64	64 1/2	64 1/2
66	65	65 1/2	65 1/2	66	65	65 1/2	65 1/2
67	66	66 1/2	66 1/2	67	66	66 1/2	66 1/2
68	67	67 1/2	67 1/2	68	67	67 1/2	67 1/2
69	68	68 1/2	68 1/2	69	68	68 1/2	68 1/2
70	69	69 1/2	69 1/2	70	69	69 1/2	69 1/2
71	70	70 1/2	70 1/2	71	70	70 1/2	70 1/2
72	71	71 1/2	71 1/2	72	71	71 1/2	71 1/2
73	72	72 1/2	72 1/2	73	72	72 1/2	72 1/2
74	73	73 1/2	73 1/2	74	73	73 1/2	73 1/2
75	74	74 1/2	74 1/2	75	74	74 1/2	74 1/2
76	75	75 1/2	75 1/2	76	75	75 1/2	75 1/2
77	76	76 1/2	76 1/2	77	76	76 1/2	76 1/2
78	77	77 1/2	77 1/2	78	77	77 1/2	77 1/2
79	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	79	78	78 1/2	78 1/2
80	79						

---

Rates valid through April 30, 1982

<b>Frankfurt</b>			
AEG	43.70	44.50	
Allianz Vers.	41.80	42.60	
BASF	139.80	139.10	
Savoy	117.60	117.90	
Bayer Nvco	200.00	199.00	
Bayer Versin	200.00	199.00	
BAW	213.50	213.50	
Commerzbank	141.00	141.00	
Credit Comm.	89.50	89.50	
Daimler	290.50	290.00	
Deutsche	240.00	242.40	
E.ON	125.00	125.00	
Hoechst	125.00	125.00	
Mannesmann	240.00	240.00	
Pfizer	240.00	240.00	
Rohr	240.00	240.00	
Volkswagen	240.00	240.00	
Wolfsburg	240.00	240.00	
Zurich	240.00	240.00	
<b>London</b>			
AAI Corp	\$8.10	\$8.10	
Alcatel Bros	0.837	0.827	
Amstar Ltd	0.837	0.827	
Babcock-Wil	0.837	0.827	
Barclays-BL	4.66	4.66	
Bell & Howells	1.24	1.24	
B&T	4.31	4.31	
Becham Gp	2.28	2.28	

Loan 2%	30.50	30.50	Printemps	143.30
Dean	5796	19.00	P.U.K.	127.28
Holding	30.00	30%	Radio Techn.	267.20
Northwest	0.45	8.57	Radiolin	831.00
1	0.17	0.17	Rh Poulenc	123.10
7.38 Index: 565.80			Roussel Uclaf	14.00
Reviews: 544.90			Socler	5.00
			24 Gordin Pat	170.20
			Sks Resplend	139.00
			Sour Perrier	149.00
			Suez (Pn)	431.80
			7 elechem	895.00
			Thomson	211.00
			Thomson C.F.	152.00

[illegible]



# U.S. Economists See Slide in Rate of Inflation

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A broad range of economists predict that February's decline in producer prices — the first drop in six years — will be reflected in consumer prices during the next few months as businesses sell off their inventories.

"We might even see" the Consumer Price Index fall, Lawrence G. Chimerine, chairman of Chase Econometrics, said. A decline in the index, which measures the average of a range of consumer prices, would be the first in more than 16 years.

The economists offered a projection in which inflation would remain nearly flat for the next two months, pick up once inventories were sold off and then hold steady for a couple of years at an annual rate of 6 to 7 percent, about two-thirds the average rate since 1979. The longer-term outlook on inflation depends on the country's ability to improve productivity and contain wage increases, the economists said.

## 'Aggressive Attempt'

Consumers are now reaping the benefits of an inventory liquidation by paying lower prices for a variety of goods, including gasoline, automobiles and some grocery items.

"This period will continue over the next couple of months and is basically a very aggressive attempt by businesses to eliminate inventories," said Donald Ratajczak, director of forecasting at Georgia State University. "Businesses can't afford to have any excess baggage because of high interest rates."

The March economic survey

## Weidenbaum Contends Recession Is Ending, Predicts Upward Trend

By Rudolph A. Pyatt Jr.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The recession has virtually bottomed out, unemployment is near its peak and double-digit inflation appears to be at an end, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors says.

"I think the recession is just about at its bottom," presidential adviser Murray L. Weidenbaum said Sunday on a U.S. television interview program. "I think the next turn in the economy clearly will be upward. We already have some modest signs of that."

He said the double-digit inflation "that characterized the economy when this administration took office is behind us and will stay behind us as long as the monetary fiscal restraint effort continues."

Mr. Weidenbaum repeated his belief that the jobless rate will peak around 9 percent. Asked if that is likely to occur soon, he said unemployment typically lags other indicators, beginning to fall after an upturn in the economy, and he predicted "an increase in the size of that upturn in the second quarter."

That does not mean, however, that the recovery will be quick and painless, he said. "Many business firms are learning that a less inflationary environment is perhaps more painful to adjust to than they realize. It's a healthy, necessary kind of adjustment."

He said he expects "an increasing array" of new jobs to be created in the economy but rejected a suggestion that the government should attempt, for example, to ease serious unemployment brought on by problems in the auto industry.

He said the administration's three-phase tax cut is an essential part of a program to increase economic growth and create jobs and insisted that the third installment should not be changed in an attempt to reduce the budget deficit.

published by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. predicted that total business inventories would probably be reduced at a "real" annual rate of "3 percent or more in the current quarter — the sharpest reduction since the 1975 recession."

Barry Bosworth, an economist at the Brookings Institution, said

the "dumping of inventory stock" was likely to produce a quick return to higher prices when the recovery begins. However, any rekindling of the ever higher inflation syndrome of the last three years is unlikely, the economist agreed.

There has been a decline in the underlying inflation rate," Mr.

Chimerine said. The largest component in the core inflation rate is labor costs, and the economists believe that basic changes have occurred in the last year to start a cycle of downward pressure on these costs. "Wage increases have moderated, and productivity increased a little bit in 1981 and the underlying trend for productivity is better than in the past," Mr. Chimerine said.

High unemployment in basic industries such as steel and autos resulted in wage concessions that economists believe will filter down to other industries. "There has been a major change in terms of people's expectations and I expect wage growth to come down fairly evenly in 1983 and 1984," said John B. Taylor, an economist at Princeton University.

## Progress Slight

So far, however, this downward pressure has been only slight and progress on labor costs is expected to be slow. At present, labor costs still stand at 7.5 percent compared to the 6.8 percent level of the 1974-75 recession, Mr. Ratajczak said.

"Right now the wage problem is in the recession sector," he added. "A month ago I talked to a senior manager of a company that still had a 10-percent increase in wages budgeted for wage increases, which is far too high given the present rate of inflation."

Another reason for optimism about inflation is the feeling among economists that the Federal Reserve Board will continue to monitor the money supply closely. "We've had a couple of years of much tighter monetary policy and in the long run that has been very important to the outlook on inflation," said Richard Zecher, chief economist of Chase Manhattan. Like most of the economists interviewed, Mr. Zecher credited the Federal Reserve's tight control of the money supply as well as the oil surplus for breaking inflation's momentum.

The economists' forecasts of core inflation ranged between 5 and 7.5 percent. This compares with underlying inflation of 10 to 11 percent for the last three years. All agreed that, to shave more points off the inflation rate, wage increases would have to continue to slow and productivity must increase.

Because of the Federal Reserve's continued diligence in controlling the money supply, the recovery is expected to be slow. George Keller, chairman of Standard Oil of California, said that for businesses, the sign that inflation was under control would be lower interest rates.

He added that the large deficits projected by the government had business convinced that, as soon as a recovery begins, inflation will be aggravated by business and the government competing for a limited amount of capital.

In many ways, the problems of BA, as it is known, reflect those of many of Britain's companies. Its chairman, Sir John King, is a part-time officer — and has no background in the airline business. In the past, the company has been subjected to government pressure, such as over which planes to buy, and now has 20 versions of 10 different types of aircraft, many of which are very inefficient.

Most dramatically, it was the product of a shotgun merger in an era when bigger seemed better. The two companies were never fully integrated.

Now some analysts have even begun to suggest that the airline might be split back into its two original components.

## A Correction

The Euromarket turnover figures reported in IHT on March 15 should have read: Codel, total turnover, \$7,597.7 million, U.S.\$6,727.1 million, other currencies \$870.6 million; Euro-clear, total turnover \$11,983 million U.S.\$11,593 million, other currencies \$390.9 million.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

### Britain

British Petroleum	
Year	1981
Revenue	30,420
Profits	1,071
Per Share	0.579

### Ireland

Cement Roadstone Holdings	
Year	1980
Revenue	354.22
Profits	25.92
Per Share	0.149

### Japan

Dunlop Olympic	
Year	1981
Revenue	454.27
Profits	27.83
Per Share	0.11

### Switzerland

Mitsubishi Chemical Ind.	
Year	1981
Revenue	754,100
Profits	12,170
Per Share	8,430

### Sweden

Ericsson (LM) Telephone	
Year	1981
Revenue	16,190
Profits	1,770
Per Share	25.10

## Steel Price, Credit Vex W. German Firms

AP-Dow Jones

FRANKFURT — West Germany's mechanical engineering industry is warning that rising steel prices are crimping its already depressed earnings at a time when subsidized credit terms in other countries threaten to make West German engineering products internationally uncompetitive.

Tyff Necker, president of the German machinery manufacturers' and plant builders' association VDMA, said he wants Bonn to stop backing a steel price cartel and is asking for government help to compete against nations with programs of subsidized long-term export credits.

The nation's machine builders, the largest industrial sector by turnover, with exports of nearly 70 billion Deutsche marks in 1981, would like to break the European-wide steel accord that has sharply boosted domestic steel prices.

Mr. Necker said the manufacturers' organization was researching the basis for a legal challenge to the cartel, which, he claimed, has the support of the West German government. But association

officials were bitterly pessimistic about the outlook in view of the consensus in the European Community that a price cartel was needed to help restructure Europe's ailing steel industries.

Higher steel costs will force an average rise in machinery prices of 6.5 percent to 7 percent in 1982 if the sector is to avoid massive losses, according to Mr. Necker. In addition, low domestic demand and export competition will probably keep the industry's 1982 profit margin steady at unacceptably low levels compared to 1981, when profits as a share of total sales are estimated at 1.2 percent to 1.3 percent.

## Emphasis Shifted

At the same time, Mr. Necker told a press conference, West German machine exports, which posted a 5-percent price-adjusted rise in 1981, needed assistance from Bonn to compete with nations offering export credit subsidies.

Industry spokesman pointed out that France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States all have some form of subsidized export

credits that Germany's free-market-based loans can not match. In addition, Japan, one of the world's top five machine makers, has a lower overall interest rate level.

While Mr. Necker and other association officials asserted they were against all forms of export credit subsidies, they said Bonn should take measures to even out the competitive disadvantage of West German industry if all else fails.

Mr. Necker stressed that the West German machine industry had been essentially growing only from its export sales in 1981, and would ride on export order backlog and new foreign orders to show any growth in 1982. In 1982, machine production could be up around 1 percent to 2 percent in real terms, he said, assuming there was some increase in domestic orders under the economic upturn predicted for the second half.

Association figures showed that in 1981, foreign machine orders rose 17 percent in real terms, while domestic orders declined 9 percent. Overall, orders were up 4 percent in real terms from 1980.

## Crisis at British Airways Forces Changes

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

LONDON — When Boeing 747 belonging to an American airline crosses the Atlantic, the luggage, cargo and mail will, as a general rule, be unloaded by six baggage handlers. To do the same job on the same kind of plane flying the same route, British Airways will dispatch a crew of 15.

British Airways, which is owned by the British government, does not compare so unfavorably in all respects, but by every accepted overall measure of efficiency it stands last among the world's biggest airlines, with productivity about half that of major airlines of the United States.

Today, the airline is in the midst of its worst crisis since its formation in 1972 in a merger between the British Overseas Airways Corporation and British European Airways. After a loss equivalent to \$253 million last year, British Airways is expected to report a deficit of about \$360 million for the fiscal year ending March 31. The airline's debt is approaching \$1.85 billion.

## Bankamerica Sets Zero-Coupon Note

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica said Monday that it has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a public offering of \$500 million of zero-coupon notes.

The notes are designed primarily for purchase by individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans, individual retirement account rollovers, pension plans and certain other investors not subject to federal income taxes, it said.

Meanwhile, banking sources in London said Monday that Mexico's Nacional Financiera, the state development bank, is arranging a \$1-billion loan through Société Générale de France. The sources said the loan is expected to be for a maximum of three years.

## Make your reservation to stay in style

With just one call we can confirm your reservation to stay in style, in any one of the more than 400 Sheraton Hotels worldwide.

We do it with our sophisticated on-line computer reservations system. So with one call, your questions are answered, your reservations and requests are confirmed, and you can even book a year in advance.

So call Sheraton's Reservation III now. And make your reservation to stay in style.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA	0222/54-21-32*
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	02/19-45-96*
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK	01/19-17-00*
LONDON, ENGLAND	01/636-8411*
HELSINKI, FINLAND	09/17-61-00
PARIS, FRANCE	06/079-2800*
DUBLIN, IRELAND	01/728-188*
MILAN, ITALY	2/654051*
AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS	020/43-48-74*
OSLO, NORWAY	02/41-69-95*
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA	22-2983
BARCELONA, SPAIN	03/174-60-48*
MADRID, SPAIN	01/401-20-04*
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN	08/22-84-55*
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND	022/21-0093*
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND	01/302-0829*
OSSEL, LUXEMBOURG	02/11/488821*
FRANKFURT, GERMANY	06/11/295306*

UNITED STATES	800-325-3535*
(IN MISSOURI)	800-392-3500
HAWAII	800-342-1541*
(ON OAHU)	926-4949

EASTERN CANADA	800-288-8393*
WESTERN CANADA	800-288-8330*

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA	63-6741*
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA	26-2222*
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND	793-509
CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND	60-373
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND	857-514
SINGAPORE	235-4841*

OSAKA, JAPAN	06/314-1019*
TOKYO, JAPAN	03/264-4270*

BEIRUT, LEBANON	361590
CAIRO, EGYPT	983-000
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL	295-222

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL	256-5621, 258-1930
	258-2118
MEXICO CITY, CANCUN	(805) 533-4722*
CARACAS, VENEZUELA	31-6960

\*Indicates on-line computer reservations system

**Sheraton Hotels Worldwide**

Call your local Sheraton Hotel or your travel agent.



"Sometimes," he reflected, "the most beautiful things in life are the simplest."

The Extra Flat Watch in 18ct Gold



**Audemars Piguet**





Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a screen. The screen displays a target (a small circle) and a starting point (a larger circle). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is labeled as  $d$ . The subject is instructed to move their hand from the starting point to the target.

**Members New York Stock Exchange Inc  
and other Principal Exchanges**











# Terrible Tommy' Bolt Still Pitching and Putting

By Richard Hoffer  
Los Angeles Times Service

DIAN WELLS, Calif. — It's a veritable fable, like any other except that golf's iconic statuette has been animated, brought to life by the prospect of one more walk to the 18th hole. Another pass before the gallery, a last shot the leader board. And \$300,000.

These gentlemen, all sun-bronzed relics of a game's golden age, still walk and talk. They'll play golf, for that matter. Maybe not as well as they did 10, 20 or 30 years ago. But well enough to inspire memories of a more colorful era, when the players had personalities as big as their swings.

No fuzzy-headed University of Texas grads here. No sun-bleached automatons, a golf scholarship away from puberty, as they are as they are blond, their heads as programmed as their swings. This is the seniors tour, a lively title museum of golf.

Sam Snead, Arnold Palmer, Gene Littler and others — all were here for the Vintage Invitational (which Miller Barber, with a closing-round 1-over-par 73 Sunday and a 6-under-282 total, won by a stroke over Palmer, Dan Sikes and Art Wall).

Every walk down the fairway for such players is a walk down memory lane for the public. You can pick any player and plumb for nostalgia. A good player to pick, if you're in a colorful mood, is Tommy Bolt.

He was probably better known in his day — that day being any from 1951 onward, when he was struggling in the shadows of Sam, Ben Hogan and, later, Gary Player and Palmer as Terrible Tommy. He had the perfect swing, unlimited potential. Also a temper.

He elevated tantrums to an art form and club-throwing to Olympic status. They still say any player graced with his swing should have been the game's greatest. All he needed was a different lead to go with it.

Anecdotes of his quirky temperament follow him still — stories about how:

• After flipping out six straight putts, he shook his fist at the heavens and shouted, "Why don't you come on down and fight like a man?"

• Enlivening a clinic, he asked his 14-year-old son to "show the nice folks what I taught you." The son obediently hurled a 9-iron skyward.

• On a miserably rainy day at Pebble Beach, he stood outside Bing Crosby's house shaking his fist (always shaking his fist) and called for the tournament founder to come out and play his own damned course.

## Hard Rain

And more, of course. According to these locker-room stories, some of which are bound to be apocryphal, Bolt walked off more courses than most men play in a lifetime (once after shooting a 66). He threw more clubs than most ever hold, the heavens raining woods and irons on a bad day. And delivered enough epithets to make life Nastase seem like a mite.

But he's a senior now, a couple of weeks shy of 64. Somewhat mellowed, one would presume, his golf on the senior tour more recreational than vituperative.

That would be a wrong presumption. He still has that perfect swing, the one that made him the most celebrated driver this side of Mario

Andretti. But he still has that temper. During a short interview-as-psychodrama (it was after a good round, too) he allowed his comic and cheerfully profane grumpiness to give way to a low-grade nervous breakdown, his tournament trademark.

There is, it should be noted, some question even now as to whether Bolt is getting genuinely worked up or just working the crowd. One fellow golfer remembers a round during which Bolt threw clubs just twice, once on the ninth hole and again on the 18th — both before huge galleries.

On the other hand, he did throw the clubs, which the golfing fraternity considers poor housekeeping. His alliterative nicknames (Terrible, Tempestuous) probably were founded more in fact than fancy.

## Polish, Please

The little chat began on a characteristically cranky note, Bolt saying he only plays about three seniors' tournaments a year (he picked up \$4,000 for his 299 and 20th place in the Vintage), having been soured on the whole thing by his lack of publicity.

"I won 12 tournaments from 1960 to 1980," he said. "I get no credit. Absolutely none. Nobody knows I was there."

"I beat Snead two years in match play in Detroit and St. Paul. I don't even think the PGA heard of it."

One wondered aloud if that did not have something to do with Bolt's storied temperament. Bolt, who was eating a sandwich, suddenly doubled over as if the Heimlich Maneuver might soon be required.

"That's so ballooned out of proportion it's ridiculous," he said. "I threw a couple of clubs, sure. So did Arnold Palmer. I'm no more temperamental than anybody else."

That news will surprise other tour players, most of whom are likelier to remember Bolt in states of apoplexy rather than grace. A lot of them suggest Bolt could have been a great player, could have won more than \$300,000 and more than 15 tournaments, if only he'd controlled his temper as well as the ball. If only he had not teed off quite so often.

Fellow pro Ed Sneed once told Golf magazine, "He sold himself short. There's a fine line between comedy and tragedy, and I think Tommy sits on it. If he had been able to discipline his emotions out there he would have won at least three times as many tournaments as he did."

## Angry, or a Great Actor

The remarks were passed on to Bolt. If his anger was feigned, then he is the best actor ever to tread the greens. "Other golfers don't know about me," he snorted. "They better find out about themselves." He waves his arm to include fellow seniors in the clubhouse. "They know how well I play, can play. The Man knows."

He went back to his having been unfairly overlooked, the PGA, or at least parts of it, conspiring to hide his tormented greatness behind more wholesome and less outspoken heroes.

He paused, short of a crescendo, to say to a nearby friend: "I shouldn't be telling this to him. I'll never get into the hall of fame. That's important," he snipped, the apparent anger suddenly reappearing.

Bolt paused once more, turned and said: "Smooth this up, what you can. Make it sound like Arnold Palmer was talking to you."

And then Bolt, either a comic or tragic figure, depending on your point of view, was off on another profane angle.

No smoothing Tommy Bolt out. Thank goodness.



Tommy Bolt  
Housekeeping poorly

# Seattle Slew's Owners Anticipating a Winner's-Circle Stud

By Bill Christine  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Mickey and Karen Taylor attended last year's Kentucky Derby with their 10-year-old son, the son of an English bookmaker, who has both an ancestral and a business interest in horses.

They watched Pleasant Colony win the 107th running of the world's most celebrated four-legged race. Afterward, Mickey Taylor said to Finney: "There's only one way to go to the Derby, and that's with a 3-to-5 shot."

Ah, yes. What can you do for a horse owner after he's tasted defeat? The Taylors went to the 1977 Derby with what was actually a 1-to-2 shot, and their Seattle Slew not only won the Derby but also became the 10th horse (Affirmed would become the 11th the following year) to sweep the Triple Crown races. He was, of course, voted horse of the year.

The story of Seattle Slew and his owners was equal parts Homer and

Horatio Alger. They got him at the clearance-sale price of \$17,500 at a Keeneland auction that lasted less than two minutes, and the colt transformed the Taylors and co-owners, Jim and Sally Hill, into prime-time celebrities.

The success of the Taylors, owning a share in a horse who earned \$1.2 million at the races and brought \$12 million in breeding syndication money, was fantasy stuff for racing fans. For Mickey Taylor, a third-generation logger from the state of Washington, it was the equivalent of filling an inside straight with all the money in the game on the table. "Where can I get me one of those Seattle Slews?" the blue-collar workers were asking.

It is now five years later and the Taylors are lurching in a Los Angeles hotel a couple of days after Broadbent, a filly they partly own, has run third in a maiden race at Santa Anita.

"Racing is a humbling business," says Karen Taylor. Adds her husband: "We have only seven horses in training. Three here and four in New York. Some years, we had as many as 45."

But hold the handkerchiefs. The Taylors are not candidates for a hard line, although Mickey's lumber business has been dormant since November after being lucrative in the early 1970s when there was a newspaper shortage.

Anyway, the Taylors still have Slew. They have him making babies at Spendthrift Farm, near Lexington, Ky., where he has proven a dud at stud the futures on that proposition are bullish. None of Slew's sons and daughters will race until his first 2-year-old crop comes out later this year. But the seven offspring that were sold at auction last year, the products of breeding to mostly fashionable mares, brought \$2,660,000. The \$380,000 average made Slew the leading first-year sire at the Keeneland sales.

Of the people who have invested in Seattle Slew, Dr. Jim Hill is the sage. Hill is the veterinarian who, long an admirer of Slew's sire, Bold Ruler, also liked the appearance of Slew, although others said the colt's head reminded them

of a warthog and observed that his right foreleg pointed out.

The Long Island-based Hill could not stay for the session when Slew was sold in 1975, but before he boarded a plane for New York he told his partner, Mickey Taylor, that the yearling might be worth a bid of \$20,000. Taylor, of course, did not have to go that high.

"At this stage," Hill said recently, "there are only two ways you can gauge untraced horses. If they have a super disposition and they are sound, you have a chance, and Slew's first crop generally has both of these qualities."

In the argot of the breeding shed, Slew is known as a "cautious breeder." But in his first year at stud, 1979, he was bred to 45 mares: 40 conceived and 31 of the foals lived. Only seven were sold at auction because Taylors' Stable wants to race many of the offspring.

"We love to race, there's no thrill that can compare with it," Taylor says. "My father was a night watchman. The success he had with Slew added 10 years to his life."

Karen Taylor underscores the commitment. "We're hoping to hit another home run," she says. When they hit with Slew, the Taylors were living in a mobile home in the town of White Swan on the Yakima Indian reservation. She'd grown up on her parents' apple orchard, picking fruit at harvest time. He'd grown up as a tumbler, juggling trees for his father.

He got interested in horses, studied them and once estimated he financed 50 percent of his education at Western Washington University by betting on them.

After his father made him a partner in the lumber business, and it flourished, Karen asked for a horse as an anniversary gift, and got it. They had some modest racing success, and then came Seattle Slew.

As with most newly rich horse owners, even strings of six-figure purses do not always add up to enormous wealth because of training costs, insurance fees and taxes.

That's why most great horses, even those owned by the sport's aristocrats, are quickly sent to the breeding shed. The Taylors' real bonanza, if it is forthcoming, will be contingent on Seattle Slew's success at stud.

Last year, Taylor-Hill horses earned approximately \$350,000 in purses, a modest amount for a large stable. The year before, the

total was \$480,000. So Slew's blossoming as a sire would come at an opportune time.

Trainer Billy Turner, "broke" Slew as a two-year-old, but his easygoing way of living and his sometimes erratic business habits were thin; Taylor and Hill dismissed him late in 1977.

Turner, now training a public stable in Florida, is suing the Taylors and Hill, claiming they promised him a lifetime breeding share and renege. The owners were served with the papers in the winner's circle at Aqueduct after Slew won his final race.

Jeanne Crugnet, who rode Slew in his first 13 races, including the unprecedented 9-for-9 record that culminated with the final event in the Triple Crown, was replaced by Angel Cordero for the colt's final four starts.

Despite the litigation, Turner still loves the horse. "When it came to running, he was insane to run," the trainer said. "His eyes glazed. He was not aware there was any other horse in the race — like in the Derby, when after a bad start he just knocked horses out of the way to make up the lost ground."

If he passes that on to his offspring, they won't be easy to train — but they'll run. At Spendthrift, Slew is in the company of both the elite and old adversaries. Other stallions at the farm include Exclusive Native, Majestic Prince, Affirmed and J.O. Tobin, who handed Slew his first defeat in the Swaps Stakes at Hollywood Park three weeks after he won the 1977 Belmont Stakes. The legendary Nashua was also at

## NHL Standings

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
NY Islanders	32	14	218	258	79
NY Rangers	34	28	288	288	74
Philadelphia	32	22	211	257	66
Pittsburgh	32	27	287	295	54
Atlanta	30	29	237	275	60
Boston	38	24	277	244	80
Buffalo	31	34	244	222	54
Calgary	31	35	211	213	54
Hartford	19	34	229	261	54
Montreal	31	29	307	328	62
Minnesota	27	29	278	297	62
St. Louis	28	24	270	244	66
Chicago	26	29	219	222	40
Toronto	31	24	240	211	66
Winnipeg	18	41	191	212	40
San Jose	42	17	372	271	78
Colorado	38	24	340	249	80
Vancouver	38	24	340	249	80
Los Angeles	31	24	240	211	66
Seattle	31	24	211	213	66

(Unofficial first place in division.)

Stanley's Records  
Washington 5, NY Rangers 2 (Goalkeepers 2 (2), Carpenter 2 (2), Norwood 2 (2), Sika (14), Rogers (2), Dwyer (2), Vickers (2), Johnson (2)).

Montreal 5, Boston 2 (Jarvis (19), Wickenheiser (10), Tremblay (2), Scholtz (2), Hunter (14), Pedersen (2), Bouchard (10), Colton (4), Hartford 3 (Lever (20), Broten (17), MacIntyre (19), Blair (4), Neuhoff (4), Francis (19), Douglas (18)).

## Exhibition Baseball

Seattle (58) 7, Montreal City All-Stars 1  
St. Louis & New York (NLI)  
Chicago & Philadelphia 2  
Pittsburgh 1, Montreal 1  
Los Angeles 10, Houston 3  
Boston & New York (ALI)  
Kansas City 13, Chicago (ALI) 10, Oakland 4  
Boston & Minnesota 4  
Milwaukee & Chicago (NLI)  
San Francisco & Cleveland 1  
Seattle (58) 5, Oakland 4  
California 5, San Diego 1



Tennessee-Chattanooga guard Nick Morken soared for two points late in the game, but Minnesota hung on for a 62-61 second-round NCAA tournament victory Sunday in Indianapolis. The winners' Darryl Mitchell, right, contributed 16 points.

# Georgetown Faces Full-Press Court

By Dave Kindred  
Washington Post Service

SALT LAKE CITY — John Thompson has rules. His players wear suits and ties. They go to class. He secretes his team away from the game site. Not even the trainer talks to the press without permission. Whenever freshman Patrick Ewing is interviewed, a Georgetown functionary tape-records the conversation.

Another rule: Players don't talk to newspaper people for long. The coach's helpers interrupt interviews to get players away. Thus, the school's publicity man said on Saturday: "That's enough, the players have to go now."

No, it's not right, Thompson said, looking at reporters interviewing two players after Georgetown University's second-round NCAA tournament victory over Wyoming.

Thompson had an idea. "Is Mr. Mooney here?"

John Mooney, the venerable columnist of the Salt Lake City Tribune, is one of a guerrilla army of sportswriters taking shots at Thompson and his team. Because

he sensed arrogance and authoritarianism in Thompson — and heaven knows the coach wouldn't deny either one — Mooney had led Thompson into a sentence with left arm. All in fun, no doubt, if you think it's fun comparing a basketball coach to a genocidal African dictator.

"Will somebody," Thompson said with a smile, "tell Mr. Mooney I'm being nice today?"

A good college coach serves two masters. He is an educator. Only the best coaches come close to satisfying those tyrants. Thompson comes close, and if part of the price he pays is an uneasy relationship with the media, he pays it gladly.

Still, even a newspaperman winces at some stuff. As a reader once said to me, "Some days I wish the paperboy would get lost."

Has Georgetown become America's villain in New York, a columnist characterized Georgetown as "The Question Mark and the Mysterious," wondering what will happen "when they need some good ink some day."

In Boston, a paper said Georgetown would have beaten St. John's by 50 if it had Boston College's Tom Davis as coach.

In Hartford, the crowd at the Big East tournament turned on Georgetown with violence when the Hoyas engaged St. John's to a scuffle.

A New York newspaperman asked St. John's star Billy Goodwin, "What about Ewing? The way he went after Kelly [a 6-foot-1 guard]? And always squaring off like that?"

Goodwin's answer, unless my paperboy got lost, has not yet appeared in print.

"Times like that, you don't think about how big you are," Goodwin said. "Ewing may be 7 feet tall, but he's a human being."

Goodwin meant that big guys are allowed to get angry. As for

# DePaul Drops Opener Third Year in a Row

From Agency Dispatches

DALLAS — DePaul has taken its annual fall.

For the third year in a row, the Blue Demons were upset in their opening game of the NCAA basketball tournament. This time the victor was underdog Boston College, one of the tournament's four teams from the Big East Conference and the object of derision from a few coaches whose teams were overlooked.

John Bagley, 6-foot senior, scored 26 points for BC and 5-10

## NCAA ROUNDUP

freshman Michael Adams added a career-high 21 as the Eagles stunned second-ranked DePaul, 82-75, Sunday in a second-round Midwest Regional game here (DePaul had received a first-round bye).

Boston College fell behind, 8-0, at the start but wrung out 10 consecutive points midway through the second half.

"Our first points came so easy, the guys got a little too loose and started shooting from anywhere,"

said DePaul Coach Ray Meyer. "The shots weren't good ones. Boston College got the rebounds and they were right back in the game."

Said Meyer's BC counterpart, Tom Davis: "I was afraid we were going to get blown out."

In Sunday's other regional game here, Kansas State upset Arkansas, 65-64, as Tyrone Adams scored a game-high 21 points, including nine of the Wildcats' last 11. Les Craft's basket with just over a minute to play gave Kansas State a 65-58 lead — which barely survived a furious Razorback rally.

In the Eastern regional, meanwhile, Alabama nipped St. John's, 69-68, and Villanova outlasted Northeastern in triple overtime, 76-72. In the Midwest, Virginia rallied from a 10-point second-half deficit and clipped Tennessee, 54-51, while Minnesota edged Tennessee-Chattanooga, 62-61. In the West, Idaho shaded Iowa, 69-67, in overtime and Oregon State whipped Pepperdine, 70-51.

## East

In Uniondale, N.Y., two free throws by Alabama freshman Ernie Whitley capped a six-point run in 50 seconds that gave the Crimson Tide a 63-53 lead over St. John's with four minutes left. Eddie Phillips had 16 points for Alabama, which led by 12 in the first half and nine at the intermission.

Stewart Granger scored six points in the third overtime as Villanova finally turned back Northeastern. The Wildcats took the lead for good on freshman Ed Pinckney's dunk off a rebound with 2:01 to play.

The score was tied at 56-all at the end of regulation time and 58- and 65-all after the first two overtimes. Following Pinckney's basket, Dwayne McClain, who led Villanova with 20 points, added a pair of free throws. Northeastern's Perry Moss was the game's high scorer with 31 points, but missed twice from inside the foul line in the final minute.

## Midwest

In Indianapolis, Virginia's Ricky Stokes scored his only points on a pair of free throws with 15 seconds to play, but that broke a 51-51 standoff with Tennessee. Prior to Stokes' key shots, the Cavaliers had missed 12 of 17 from the foul line. Ralph Sampson topped Virginia with 19 points and hit two baskets to erase a 51-47 Tennessee lead with two minutes to play. Michael Brooks led the Volunteers with 24 points.

Minnesota's 7-3 Randy Breuer scored 10 of his 17 points in the second half, including a lay-up with 55 seconds remaining, to lift the Gophers past Tennessee-Chattanooga. Willie White and Russ Schoene had 22 and 20 points, respectively, for the losers, but Schoene missed an easy lay-up in the closing seconds.

## West

In Pullman, Wash., Dan Evans and Lester Conner sparked Oregon State to its runaway triumph. Although Pepperdine trailed only 33-27 at halftime, the Beavers pulled away in the second to build a 69-47 lead with 1:27 left. Evans scored 18 points and Conner added 16.

Idaho and Iowa went into overtime before the Vandals prevailed when Brian Kellerman's 15-foot at-the-buzzer jump shot bounced off the rim twice before dropping through. Idaho built a 33-23 halftime lead, but Iowa caught up at 42-41. Phil Horston of Idaho led all scorers with 21 points.

## College Basketball

### NCAA Tournament

SUNDAY
DePaul vs. Boston College Boston College won
Villanova vs. St. John's 73-57 Alabama vs. St. John's 69-68 Alabama won
Virginia vs. Tennessee 65-64 Minnesota vs. Tennessee-Chattanooga 62-61 Minnesota won
Boston College vs. DePaul 82-75 Kansas vs. Arkansas 65-64 Kansas won
Idaho vs. Iowa 69-67 Oregon State vs. Pepperdine 70-51

# Irwin Is Winner At Inverary Over Burns and Kite

The Associated Press

LAUDERHILL, Fla. — Hale Irwin capped a 67-66 performance with a magnificent 145-yard shot that produced a last-hole birdie and a one-stroke victory in the Inverary golf tournament here Sunday.

Irwin finished the final day's 36-hole double round in necessitated after Thursday's play was rained out — with a low, running shot through tree trunks and under branches to within four feet of the cup on the 18th hole. He tapped in as birdie putt, giving him a 19-under-par total of 269 and lifting him out of a three-way tie with George Burns and Tom Kite.

Burns, who held a four-stroke lead in the morning round and a three-stroke margin in the afternoon, had closing efforts of 67 and 70. Kite (71-67) was tied with Irwin for the lead six separate times Sunday.

Irwin won \$73,000, increasing his 1982 earnings to \$93,421. He has earned \$2,059,794 lifetime; only Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson, and Trevino and Tom Weiskopf have won more.

## Natavilova Overpowers Jausovec in U.S. Tennis

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Martina Navratilova overpowered Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-2, here Sunday in a women's professional tennis tournament and extended her 82 victory streak to 24 matches.

Jausovec, who won a tournament in Los Angeles a week ago, did not keep pace with the served-volley game that has given Navratilova a No. 2 world ranking. The match, sixth game, Navratilova broke Jausovec before serving out the set. Navratilova broke in the third and seventh games of the second set, and gave a total of only three points in her last four service games.

## Transactions

BASEBALL  
American League  
CALIFORNIA—Sent Bill Travers, Ron Rombeck and Rick Pelfrey, pitcher, Gary Parris, outfielder, Steve Hays and Bill Werber, catcher, and Julio Perez, infielder, to their minor league teams in Costa Mesa, Calif.

ST. LOUIS—Sent Mike Kilman, pitcher, and Kevin Kennedy, catcher, to their minor league complex for reassignment.

FOOTBALL  
National Football League  
DENVER—Signed Fred Johnson and scouting coordinator; Fred Pollock, special teams coach; Joe Collier, assistant head coach; Nick Klok, offensive backfield coach; and Bill Dierker, offensive coordinator.

SEATTLE—Named Frank Lautner, assistant coach, to replace the late Bill Dierker, who died of cancer. Lautner was assistant coach at Seattle and had been in charge of physical and medical care of the team.

SOCCER  
North American Soccer League  
EDMONTON—Traded Peter Hogg, defender, to Toronto Bay for Neil Roberts, forward, and the rights to Fred Worthington, forward.

JACKSONVILLE—Purchased the contract of Archie Campbell, midfielder, from Birmingham City of the English League.

## Reliever Fingers Hurt, May Miss Opening Day

United Press International

SUN CITY, Ariz. — The Milwaukee Brewers' Rollie Fingers, the right-handed pitcher who was the American League's 1981 Cy Young winner and most valuable player, separated his left shoulder during the weekend, and a team doctor says he expects the reliever to be out of action two to three weeks. The Brewers' opening game is April 6 against Cleveland.

Fingers landed on the shoulder while he and pitcher Randy Larch were wrestling on a wet field. His left arm in a cast, Fingers said he hopes "to pick up the ball in the next eight to 10 days."

### ESORTS & GUIDES

CONTACTA INTERNATIONAL  
Tel: 01-610-64122  
GER



## Art Buchwald

## Airline Talk Show

WASHINGTON—Because of the stiff air competition these days, Eastern Airlines has asked its flight attendants to initiate conversations with passengers before and after they get on the plane. Frank Borman has requested that flight crews start conversations with at least two passengers in the terminal and three in the air, as a way of showing that Eastern is friendlier in the skies than United. According to Rudy Maxa of The Washington Post, Eastern inspectors are spot-checking their employees to make sure the directive is being carried out.



Buchwald

I thought it was just a publicity gimmick until I took an Eastern flight to Florida not long ago. I was sitting in the terminal, reading "Bridlehead Revisited," when a comely stewardess came up to me and said, "Hi, I'm Nancy. You going to Miami?"

I look up in surprise. "Yes, and my name's Art."

"Business or pleasure?" she asked.

"Sort of business. Would you like to have dinner with me?"

"Sorry, I'm happily married," she retorted.

This got me sore and I said, "Then why did you start talking to me?"

"I'm supposed to talk to two people in the terminal before we take off, and three people in the air, or I'll lose my job."

"You stewardesses are all alike," I complained bitterly. "You string a guy along so he'll fly Eastern Airlines, and then when you push comes to shove, you tell him you're happily married."

"It's not my fault," she said almost in tears. "But there could be an inspector watching me right now."

"Okay, Nancy, no hard feelings. It's just that no stewardess ever started a conversation with me in a terminal, and I guess I got over-excited."

I went back to my book until they announced we could get on the plane. When I took my as-

signed seat, a stewardess, whose name tag said Eileen, asked me if I wanted to hang up my coat.

"You're just trying to start a conversation with me," I told her.

"No, I'm not. It doesn't count if I ask a passenger if he or she wants me to hang up a coat. It doesn't even count when I ask you to fasten your seat belt. Our orders are we have to initiate conversations that have nothing to do with our jobs. I'll come back and talk to you later."

"Nancy already talked to me in the terminal," I warned her.

"That's okay, as long as she didn't talk to you in the air," Eileen said.

I gave her my coat and went back to my book.

An hour later a stewardess wearing the name Alice stopped by my seat and said, "Would you like to chat?"

"I'd love to," I told her. "But I promised Eileen I would talk to her, after she hung up my coat."

"She's already talked to three people, and I haven't talked to anyone."

"I don't know what to say," I said. "She indicated she needed me."

"She tells that to all the passengers," Alice said bitterly.

At that moment Eileen came up and said, "This one belongs to me."

Not wanting to cause any trouble I said, "Couldn't I talk to both of you, and then you'll each get credit for initiating a conversation?"

Alice said, "I don't know. I'll ask the captain."

She returned in a few moments and said, "It's okay with him as long as we don't make a habit of it."

"Good," I told them. "Would either one of you like to have dinner with me tonight?"

"I have a date," Eileen said.

"I'm going to bed," Alice said.

"Are you enjoying your book?"

"Yes," I replied. "I like to read on airplanes."

That was it. Both Eileen and Alice left me. But a half hour later a stewardess named Jack came up and said, "I hear you're looking for someone to have dinner with tonight."

"Buzz off," I told him angrily. "I'm a happily married man."

© 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Travels With Lucille

She May Fret a Lot, but B.B. King's Guitar Is Probably The Best-Known Instrument in Contemporary Music

By Richard Harrington  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—B.B. King, surrounded by friends and Chinese food, chuckles. He's reading a blues song written and delivered by Washington jazz guitarist Bill Harris, whom he's known since ancient days with the Clovers.

Ain't nobody like B.B. King.  
Ain't nobody like B.B. King.  
Oh how good he makes you feel.  
When he starts singin' with his sweet Lucille.  
Ain't nobody like B.B. King.

The solid-bodied Lucille is resting on the couch next to King, a bit unstrung. Her neck

is elegantly long, her curves widening to an ample bottom. While King seems as relaxed as yesterday's news, Lucille frets a lot. Lucille and B.B. King have been together since 1949; she may be the best-known guitar in contemporary music.

"I never expected to be a musician or a blues singer," King chuckles. "I used to sing gospel and was pretty good at it until the girls showed up. The only difference between a gospel tune and a blues was usually the lyrics; they had the same feeling. When I went to church I was singing and thinking about heavenly bodies. With the blues I think in terms of earthly ones."

## First Record

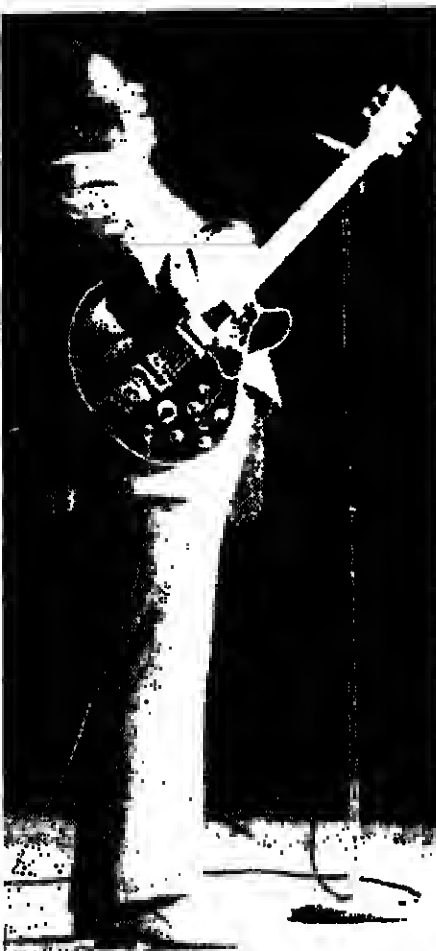
B.B. King, 57, is the major architect and most successful voice of post-World War II blues. A pair of performances at Constitution Hall marked 35 years in the music business, in which King crossed over to wide pop acceptance without seriously diluting the heart of his style. The road from Indianola, Miss., has taken him many places, including the Soviet Union and Africa, yet King still seems surprised that the vehicle turned out to be the blues. His very first (and now extremely rare) records listed him as Riley B. King, Gospel Singer. "I'd like to have one, as a matter of fact," he says.

A number of factors combined to make King the most influential blues figure after World War II. He was born in 1925 into the same Mississippi milieu as Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf and John Lee Hooker; being born a generation later put King in the center of great cultural changes, including wider exposure to radio and records. Like those isolated blues figures, King's childhood revolved around farm labor; he proudly recalled one day he could pick 500 pounds of cotton a day — at 35 cents per 100 pounds. King grew up country-fair — his parents divorced at 4, his mother died when he was 9; he walked 10 miles to a one-room schoolhouse; he worked full-time on the farm from age 8.

## Getting It Together

Music was an afterthought, an energy that became focused through a teen-age aunt who brought home hit records of the day — Blind Lemon Jefferson, Lonnie Johnson, T-Bone Walker. "Oh boy, that was it," King says, hearing the old times in his mind. Another aunt was married to a guitar-playing preacher. The elements started coming together.

In the army, King started singing the blues and hearing a lot of new sounds: the jazz guitar of Charlie Christian and Django Reinhardt, the vocals of Jimmy Rushing, the ecstatic horn sections of Count Basie hacking



B.B. King and Lucille the 15th. © 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

T-Bone Walker. He started playing around Memphis, close to home but far enough away to not embarrass his family. Playing blues, to them, was like "being black twice," he once said.

Eventually, King landed a job as a deejay on Memphis radio, starting with a 10-minute show. Soon he was up to 2 1/2 hours, touted as "The Beale Street Blues Boy," the "Blues Jockey." King was further exposed to new sounds, which he incorporated into his music, moving away from the insular styles of older bluesmen who were still rooted, acoustically, in their past. King was always electric, always backed by a horn section. "The horns are like gospel singers in the background, I need that."

## Mixture of Influences

Finally, King started making his instead of playing them. His fluid style was resonant with modern sounds, capturing the tempo of urban life for black Americans. He mixed traditional blues, jazz, swing, mainstream pop and jump into a unique sound. His single-string guitar riffs reflected the range of his influences. "I'd listen to the sweet saxophone sound of Johnny Hodges and hear certain phrases that were bluesy to me, phrases I could tie in to Blind Lemon and Lonnie Johnson. I'd hear those long glances of Django and associate them with the diminished chords of Charlie Christian. I'd bring all that together and I got blues."

Unlike most blues shouters, King's singing was richly melodic. And he really had two voices, his own and Lucille's. Like eloquent twins, they completed each other's thoughts, extended each other's ideas. It was a communion born of necessity, King confesses. "I can't think well enough to play and sing at the same time. When I sing, I play in my mind; the minute I stop singing orally, I start to sing here," he says, reaching for Lucille. "I can accompany anyone else, but to try and do this for myself — I can't."

## River of Fire

"This is actually my 15th Lucille," says King, cradling his new, custom-built guitar. "It started in 1949 when I played a place called Twist, Arkansas. We used to play every Friday and Saturday night, Sunday too if it rained; it was a plantation town and if it rained, people didn't go to work the next day." Twist winters were cold and the wood dance hall was heated only by a garbage pail filled with kerosene. "People would dance around it."

One night a fight started, the pail was knocked over and it was like a river of fire. Everybody started running for the front door, including myself. When I got outside, I remembered I'd run off and left my guitar. King plunged back in and managed to jump out of the building just as it collapsed. "The next morning they found the two men inside next to each other. I found her name was Lucille and I named my guitar Lucille to remind me never to do a thing like that again. I usually say you can get another guitar, but not another B.B. King."

## PEOPLE: British North Pole Team Loses 'Vital' Equipment

A two-man British team dashing for the North Pole lost its tent, navigation equipment and "a lot of very vital stuff" in an accident. A spokesman said Sir Ranulph Fiennes, a 37-year-old baronet trying to circle the globe across both poles drove his snowmobile onto a patch of thin ice and the vehicle sank into the Arctic Ocean. "By some miracle, Ran managed to jump clear just in time," said an official at the London headquarters of Fiennes' Transglobe expedition. "But the snowmobile went, the sledge went, and all he managed to save was one small box."

"These men are thoroughly trained," another official said. "They know what to do. But with no tent, only one sleeping bag and a tarpaulin between them, in temperatures of minus 26 centigrade as it was last night, they could be facing death within four or five days unless we can get to them."

The trek to the North Pole by Fiennes and Charles Burton — in an unofficial race with teams from Norway, France and the Soviet Union — has been plagued by misfortune. A fire at base camp destroyed most of their equipment. When replacements were flown out, four days of "whiteout" conditions kept them almost halted. Fiennes and Burton were speeding along 11 miles in three hours, when the machine plunged through thin ice concealed by snow. . . . Three men became the second team in history to make a successful winter climb of Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in North America. "We've got a little bit of frostbite and one broken leg, but we're in pretty good shape," said Mike Young, 29, a physician from Orono, Maine. The climbers spent 3 1/2 weeks in subzero temperatures on the 20,320-foot mountain, about 125 miles north of Anchorage, Alaska. Young and Jonathan Waterman, 25, an Outward Bound instructor from Boulder, Colo., were flown off the mountain to Talkeetna. Both were suffering from mild frostbite. Young said. The third climber, Roger Mearns, 32, an instructor at the Plas-y-Brenhin climbing school in northern Wales, was flown to Anchorage for treatment of a broken leg.

Warren Beatty, who wrote, produced, directed and starred in "Reds," has been voted best director of the year by the Directors' Guild of America. "Reds" is the story of the radical journalist John Reed and American Communists

caught up in the Russian Revolution. It was the second time in two years an actor carried off the award. Last year Robert Redford won the prize for his direction of "Ordinary People." . . . U.S. industrialist Armand Hammer, 83, a staunch proponent of U.S.-Soviet trade, received the Knight Commander's Cross from Austrian Foreign Minister Willhelm Fink. Hammer, board chairman and chief executive officer of Occidental Petroleum Corp., was honored for his close ties with the people of Austria as well as his efforts to promote human rights, world peace and international cooperation.

Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, fulfilled his quota in the nationwide tree-planting campaign he launched. Chinese television reported the 77-year-old Communist Party vice chairman carrying a shovel over his shoulder, digging and filling in dirt in Peking's western hills as he planted Chinese pines. Deng suggested in September that every able-bodied Chinese plant three to five trees a year, with rewards for those who do more and fines for those who do not do their duty.

The Cleveland Orchestra announced that Christoph von Dohnanyi, its 64-year-old principal conductor of the Hamburg State Opera, will become the 64-year-old orchestra's new music director, beginning in 1984. Dohnanyi, 52, a native of Berlin, has been chief of the Hamburg opera since 1976. He replaces Lorin Maazel, 51, director of the orchestra since 1972, who takes over as director of the Vienna State Opera next season.

Greek poet Odysseus Elytis says he has not written one line of verse in the 2 1/2 years since he won the Nobel Prize for literature. Elytis, famed for his scintillating Aegean island lyrics and a long poem, "Agony Elysia," told the Athens daily Vima: "Every time I say to myself now I'll sit down and work, some new obligation comes up and I have to put off my promise to myself." Elytis, 70, spends much of his time in correspondence with translators of his work all over the world. Formerly a near-neurotic writer, incessantly in a quarrel with his bachelor apartment in Athens, Elytis has become a cultural ambassador for Greece. This month he will attend a literary festival in Belgium, then go to Paris to meet French Culture Minister Jack Lang.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## AMERICA CALLING

529 231, 194 222, Traveler's message, White Box, 602, Olympia, WA 98502, USA.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## SUBSCRIBE

to the  
INTERNATIONAL  
HERALD  
TRIBUNE  
AND SAVE

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 20% of the newsprint price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

HT Subscriptions Department,  
1211 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,  
92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Or phone Paris 747-12-45 ext. 305.

## IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor or  
International Herald Tribune  
1801 Tel Street International Building  
24-24 Hoi An Road  
HONG KONG  
Tel: HK 5-286726

AA in English daily, Paris Tel: 325.  
76.03/551.26.90

## MOVING

## ALLIED VAN LINES

## INTERNATIONAL

THE CAREFUL MOVES  
GERMANY: INTL MOVING SERVICES  
Frankfurt, (061) 781006, Munich, (089)  
142244, Osnabrück, (051) 02-4302/24.

DEPOTERES SA  
France: 14, rue de la Vierge, Paris 12  
75006, France  
Tel: 52 43 24

UNITED VAN LINES  
SECOND TO NONE  
Herald International Moving  
13 Rue Philippe de France  
75003, Paris  
Tel: (01) 520 77 44 - Telex: 63001 F

CONTINENTAL TEL 281 18 81 PARIS  
(Paris Office), Air & Sea to all countries.  
Economy rates. Also baggage.  
BAGGAGE: Gear Air, Freight, removal.  
TRANSAC, Paris, (1) 500 04

AVENUE LOUISE  
INTERNI

A permanent  
choice  
of the very best  
in temporary  
multilingual  
office staff.

02/640.91.91  
207 avenue Louise  
1050 Brussels  
Avenue de l'Europe  
1050 Brussels

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## FRENCH PROVINCES

## 17 Km CANNES

## Prestigious site

SUMPTUOUS PROPERTY in local free zone, 400 sqm, living space, ground level, and 300 sqm, basement, located on 25,000 sqm, land, swimming pool 5 x 2.  
Tel: 16 (01) 893 51 97.

## PARIS &amp; SUBURBS

## 16th Ave George Mandel

Luxurious 148 sqm, 3rd floor, sunny, entirely decorated & furnished, dining, living, equipped kitchen, 2 bedrooms + 2 dressings + 2 baths, carports, parking.

Some French Studio 36 sqm. Decorated & furnished, bathroom, cupboards, parking, two beds can be added.  
R.T.S. Tel: 265 47 13.

## MONTAIGNE

Prestigious apartment  
8/9 rooms, 6 rooms, 1/2 room, ground floor, 1st floor, 2nd floor, 3rd floor, 4th floor, 5th floor, 6th floor, 7th floor, 8th floor, 9th floor, 10th floor, 11th floor, 12th floor, 13th floor, 14th floor, 15th floor, 16th floor, 17th floor, 18th floor, 19th floor, 20th floor, 21st floor, 22nd floor, 23rd floor, 24th floor, 25th floor, 26th floor, 27th floor, 28th floor, 29th floor, 30th floor, 31st floor, 32nd floor, 33rd floor, 34th floor, 35th floor, 36th floor, 37th floor, 38th floor, 39th floor, 40th floor, 41st floor, 42nd floor, 43rd floor, 44th floor, 45th floor, 46th floor, 47th floor, 48th floor, 49th floor, 50th floor, 51st floor, 52nd floor, 53rd floor, 54th floor, 55th floor, 56th floor, 57th floor, 58th floor, 59th floor, 60th floor, 61st floor, 62nd floor, 63rd floor, 64th floor, 65th floor, 66th floor, 67th floor, 68th floor, 69th floor, 70th floor, 71st floor, 72nd floor, 73rd floor, 74th floor, 75th floor, 76th floor, 77th floor, 78th floor, 79th floor, 80th floor, 81st floor, 82nd floor, 83rd floor, 84th floor, 85th floor, 86th floor, 87th floor, 88th floor, 89th floor, 90th floor, 91st floor, 92nd floor, 93rd floor, 94th floor, 95th floor, 96th floor, 97th floor, 98th floor, 99th floor, 100th floor, 101st floor, 102nd floor, 103rd floor, 104th floor, 105th floor, 106th floor, 107th floor, 108th floor, 109th floor, 110th floor, 111th floor, 112th floor, 113th floor, 114th floor, 115th floor, 116th floor, 117th floor, 118th floor, 119th floor, 120th floor, 121st floor, 122nd floor, 123rd floor, 124th floor, 125th floor, 126th floor, 127th floor, 128th floor, 129th floor, 130th floor, 131st floor, 132nd floor, 133rd floor, 134th floor, 135th floor, 136th floor, 137th floor, 138th floor, 139th floor, 140th floor, 141st floor, 142nd floor, 143rd floor, 144th floor, 145th floor, 146th floor, 147th floor, 148th floor, 149th floor, 150th floor, 151st floor, 152nd floor, 153rd floor, 154th floor, 155th floor, 156th floor, 157th floor, 158th floor, 159th floor, 160th floor, 161st floor, 162nd floor, 163rd floor, 164th floor, 165th floor, 166th floor, 167th floor, 168th floor, 169th floor, 170th floor, 171st floor, 172nd floor, 173rd floor, 174th floor, 175th floor, 176th floor, 177th floor, 178th floor, 179th floor, 180th floor, 181st floor, 182nd floor, 183rd floor, 184th floor, 185th floor, 186th floor, 187th floor, 188th floor, 189th floor, 190th floor, 191st floor, 192nd floor, 193rd floor, 194th floor, 195th floor, 196th floor, 197th floor, 198th floor, 199th floor, 200th floor, 201st floor, 202nd floor, 203rd floor, 204th floor, 205th floor, 206th floor, 207th floor, 208th floor, 209th floor, 210th floor, 211th floor, 212th floor, 213th floor, 214th floor, 215th floor, 216th floor, 217th floor, 218th floor, 219th floor, 220th floor, 221st floor, 222nd floor, 223rd floor, 224th floor, 225th floor, 226th floor, 227th floor, 228th floor, 229th floor, 230th floor, 231st floor, 232nd floor, 233rd floor, 234th floor, 235th floor, 236th floor, 237th floor, 238th floor, 239th floor, 240th floor, 241st floor, 242nd floor, 243rd floor, 244th floor, 245th floor, 246th floor, 247th floor, 248th floor, 249th floor, 250th floor, 251st floor, 252nd floor, 253rd floor, 254th floor, 255th floor, 256th floor, 257th floor, 258th floor, 259th floor, 260th floor, 261st floor, 262nd floor, 263rd floor, 264th floor, 265th floor, 266th floor, 267th floor, 268th floor, 269th floor, 270th floor, 271st floor, 272nd floor, 273rd floor, 274th floor, 275th floor, 276th floor, 277th floor, 278th floor, 279th floor, 280th floor, 281st floor, 282nd floor, 283rd floor, 284th floor, 285th floor, 286th floor, 287th floor, 288th floor, 289th floor, 290th floor, 291st floor, 292nd floor, 293rd floor, 294th floor, 295th floor, 296th floor, 297th floor, 298th floor, 299th floor, 300th floor, 301st floor, 302nd floor, 303rd floor, 304th floor, 305th floor, 306th floor, 307th floor, 308th floor, 309th floor, 310th floor, 311th floor, 312th floor, 313th floor, 314th floor, 315th floor, 316th floor, 317th floor, 318th floor, 319th floor, 320th floor, 321st floor, 322nd floor, 323rd floor, 324th floor, 325th floor, 326th floor, 327th floor, 328th floor, 329th floor, 330th floor, 331st floor, 332nd floor, 333rd floor, 334th floor, 335th floor, 336th floor, 337th floor, 338th floor, 339th floor, 340th floor, 341st floor, 342nd floor, 343rd floor, 344th floor, 345th floor, 346th floor, 347th floor, 348th floor, 349th floor, 350th floor, 351st floor, 352nd floor, 353rd floor, 354th floor, 355th floor, 356th floor, 357th floor, 358th floor, 359th floor, 360th floor, 361st floor, 362nd floor, 363rd floor, 364th floor, 365th floor, 366th floor, 367th floor, 368th floor, 369th floor, 370th floor, 371st floor, 372nd floor, 373rd floor, 374th floor, 375th floor, 376th floor, 377th floor, 378th floor, 379th floor, 380th floor, 381st floor, 382nd floor, 383rd floor, 384th floor, 385th floor, 386th floor, 387th floor, 388th floor, 389th floor, 390th floor, 391st floor, 392nd floor, 393rd floor, 394th floor, 395th floor, 396th floor, 397th floor, 398th floor, 399th floor, 400th floor, 401st floor, 402nd floor, 403rd floor, 404th floor, 405th floor, 406th floor, 407th floor, 408th floor, 409th floor, 410th floor, 411th floor, 412th floor, 413th floor, 414th floor, 415th floor, 416th floor, 417th floor, 418th floor, 419th floor, 420th floor, 421st floor, 422nd floor, 423rd floor, 424th floor, 425th floor, 426th floor, 427th floor, 428th floor, 429th floor, 430th floor, 431st floor, 432nd floor, 433rd floor, 434th floor, 435th floor, 436th floor, 437th floor, 438th floor, 439th floor, 440th floor, 441st floor, 442nd floor, 443rd floor, 444th floor, 445th floor, 446th floor, 447th floor, 448th floor, 449th floor, 450th floor, 451st floor, 452nd floor, 453rd floor, 454th floor, 455th floor, 456th floor, 457th floor, 458th floor, 459th floor, 460th floor, 461st floor, 462nd floor, 463rd floor, 464th floor, 465th floor, 466th floor, 467th floor, 468th floor, 469th floor, 470th floor, 471st floor, 472nd floor, 473rd floor, 474th floor, 475th floor, 476th floor, 477th floor, 478th floor, 479th floor, 480th floor, 481st floor, 482nd floor, 483rd floor, 484th floor, 485th floor, 486th floor, 487th floor, 488th floor, 489th floor, 490th floor, 491st floor, 492nd floor, 493rd floor, 494th floor, 495th floor, 496th floor, 497th floor, 498th floor, 499th floor, 500th floor, 501st floor, 502nd floor, 503rd floor, 504th floor, 505th floor, 506th floor, 507th floor, 508th floor, 509th floor, 510th floor, 511th floor, 512th floor, 513th floor, 514th floor, 515th floor, 516th floor, 517th floor, 518th floor, 519th floor, 520th floor, 521st floor, 522nd floor, 523rd floor, 524th floor, 525th floor, 526th floor, 527th floor, 528th floor, 529th floor, 530th floor, 531st floor, 532nd floor, 533rd floor, 534th floor, 535th floor, 536th floor, 537th floor, 538th floor, 539th floor, 540th floor, 541st floor, 542nd floor, 543rd floor, 544th floor, 545th floor, 546th floor, 547th floor, 548th floor, 549th floor, 550th floor, 551st floor, 552nd floor, 553rd floor, 554th floor, 555th floor, 556th floor, 557th floor, 558th floor, 559th floor, 560th floor, 561st floor, 562nd floor, 563rd floor, 564th floor, 565th floor, 566th floor, 567th floor, 568th floor, 569th floor, 570th floor, 571st floor, 572nd floor, 573rd floor, 574th floor, 575th floor, 576th floor, 577th floor, 578th floor, 579th floor, 580th floor, 581st floor, 582nd floor, 583rd floor, 584th floor, 585th floor, 586th floor, 587th floor, 588th floor, 589th floor, 590th floor, 591st floor, 592nd floor, 593rd floor, 594th floor, 595th floor, 596th floor, 597th floor, 598th floor, 599th floor, 600th floor, 601st floor, 602nd floor, 603rd floor, 604th floor, 605th floor, 606th floor, 607th floor, 608th floor, 609th floor, 610th floor, 611th floor, 612th floor, 613th floor, 614th floor, 615th floor, 616th floor, 617th floor, 618th floor, 619th floor, 620th floor, 621st floor, 622nd floor, 623rd floor, 624th floor, 625th floor, 626th floor, 627th floor, 628th floor, 629th floor, 630th floor, 631st floor, 632nd floor, 633rd floor, 634th floor, 635th floor, 636th floor, 637th floor, 638th floor, 639th floor, 640th floor, 641st floor, 642nd floor, 643rd floor, 644th floor, 645th floor, 646th floor, 647th floor, 648th floor, 649th floor, 650th floor, 651st floor, 652nd floor, 653rd floor, 654th floor, 655th floor, 656th floor, 657th floor, 658th floor, 659th floor, 660th floor, 661st floor, 662nd floor, 663rd floor, 664th floor, 665th floor, 666th floor, 667th floor, 668th floor, 669th floor, 670th floor, 671st floor, 672nd floor, 673rd floor, 674th floor, 675th floor, 676th floor, 677th floor, 678th floor, 679th floor, 680th floor, 681st floor, 682nd floor, 683rd floor, 684th floor, 685th floor, 686th floor, 687th floor, 688th floor, 689th floor, 690th floor, 691st floor, 692nd floor, 693rd floor, 694th floor, 695th floor, 696th floor, 697th floor, 698th floor, 699th floor, 700th floor, 701st floor, 702nd floor, 703rd floor, 704th floor, 705th floor, 706th floor, 707th floor, 708th floor, 709th floor, 710th floor, 711th floor, 712th floor, 713th floor, 714th floor, 715th floor, 716th floor, 717th floor, 718th floor, 719th floor, 720th floor, 721st floor, 722nd floor, 723rd floor, 724th floor, 725th floor, 726th floor, 727th floor, 728th floor, 729th floor, 730th floor, 731st floor, 732nd floor, 733rd floor, 734th floor, 735th floor, 736th floor, 737th floor, 738th floor, 739th floor, 740th floor, 741st floor, 742nd floor, 743rd floor, 744th floor, 745th floor, 746th floor, 747th floor, 748th floor, 749th floor, 750th floor, 751st floor, 752nd floor, 753rd floor, 754th floor, 755th floor, 756th floor, 757th floor, 758th floor, 759th floor, 760th floor, 761st floor, 762nd floor, 763rd floor, 764th floor, 765th floor, 766th floor, 767th floor, 768th floor, 769th floor, 770th floor, 771st floor, 772nd floor, 773rd floor, 774th floor, 775th floor, 776th floor, 777th floor, 778th floor, 779th floor, 780th floor, 781st floor, 782